The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

More About the Attack on Baton Rouge.

BRECKINRIDGE'S FIRST DISPATCH.

A CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

A Strike by the Printers in Richmond.

CONFEDERATE COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE.

It will be remembered that BRECKINRIDGE, in a dispatch dated "Ten miles from Baton Rouge, Aug. 6," stated that nothing "decisive" had occurred since the previous dispatch. The following is the missing document:

ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5, 1862.

To Gen. Van Dorn:

Receiving a dispatch that the *Arkansas* would cooperate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3,000 men. After a struggle of five hours, we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and lower, and to the cover of their gunboats, taking a number of prisoners, several flags, and a considerable quantity of property.

My diminished, exhausted force could not take the arsenal and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. CLARK is mortally wounded. Col. HUNT, of the Fifth Kentucky, and Cols. THOMPSON and ALLEN, of the Fourth Louisiana, and others, severely wounded. The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of the mortarboats, is reported to us as 5,000 strong.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The dispatches dated Aug. 6, stated that the *Arkansas* failed to come to him, and that she was destroyed on that morning. This completes the history of the attack on Baton Rouge, and disposes of the canard which the Grenada *Appeal* and its worthy coadjutor, the Chicago *Times*, have so industriously circulated, that four National regiments had surrendered to BRECKINRIDGE.

GEN. VAN DORN RECOMMENDS PROMPTNESS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, June 28, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 5.—Gen. VAN DORN resumes command in person of the defence of Vicksburgh and surrounding country. Gen. M. L. SMITH will remain in immediate charge of the defence of the city, and will call upon the General Commanding for whatever force he may require from time to time. He will keep him informed of his operations, and of the movements of the enemy on the river in his front.

The General commanding the troops in the field (BRECKINRIDGE'S corps) will make the disposition already indicated by written instructions to him, and will be continually ready for active service. The greatest promptness is essential to success, and it is hoped that all will be actuated by the same spirit to resist to the death, that the citizens of Vicksburgh have manifested by the willing sacrifice of their property.

Lieut.-Col. FERGUSON is charged with observing the movements of the enemy on both flanks of our position. His cavalry should be vigilant, energetic, fearless and unti.ing. Information must be conveyed promptly to these headquarters. The outpost under command of Gen. COWEN is important, and it is expected that he will do all in his power to guard it well—as well, also, as the post of Col. MILLER.

Couriers should be kept at all headquarters, to convey information to general headquarters. Col. FERGUSON will detail them upon application.

Let it be borne in mind by all that the army here is defencing the place against *occupation*. This will be done at all hazards—even though this beautiful and devoted city should be laid in ruins and ashes.

By order of Maj.-Gen. VAN DORN.
M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.

AN APPEAL.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1862.

To the People of Louisiana and Mississippi:

You will see by General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, that the District Commanders have been directed to assemble together in camps of instruction, and to organize all the troops that can be raised in this Department. They have also been directed to appoint the necessary officers for that purpose, subject to the approval of the President.

I earnestly appeal to you to respond to their call. The object is the defence of your homes as becomes a brave people. The citizens of Vicksburgh have given you an example of what a heroic people may accomplish when they are truly patriotic and brave.

Victory once more sits smiling in the folds of our long drooping banners—the enemy have been driven back in Virginia—he has withdrawn his forces from Charleston Harbor to defend his Capital—is puzzled what to do in North Mississippi and Tennessee, and is still baffled at Vicksburgh. The river is not yet his. One more effort—one more determined blow—and we are free. EARL VAN DORN, Major-General.

M. M. KIMMEL, Major and A. A. G.

DISLOYALTY NOT COUNTENANCED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—The General Commanding confidently calls upon all officers, both civil and military, as also the citizens generally, to coöperate with and sustain him in all things necessary for the defence of the country.

Disloyalty must and will not be countenanced. The credit of the Government must be sustained. The seeds of dissension and disaffection shall not be sown among the troops. Speculation and extortion upon soldiers and citizens will not be tolerated; and to these ends the General Commanding orders:

1. Any person who shall trade, or attempt to trade, with the enemy, under any pretence whatever, or who shall give any signal to, or in any manner hold communication with the enemy for the purpose of giving information concerning the Confederate forces, or shall pass into his camps or through his lines without a passport from the proper authority, shall suffer death. By order, GEN. VAN DORN.

(Signed) M. M. KIMMEL, Maj. and A. A. G.

Official copy:
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and Ins. Gen.

A JOKE FROM RUGGLES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT NO. 1, TANGIPAHO, LA., July 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—1. Commanding officers of troops will take immediate measures to prevent trespass of every kind on the communities of this District.

2. Provost-Marshals will make written applications to officers commanding troops or guards to arrest all offenders, military or civilian, who shall, on any pretence whatsoever, impress, seize or possess horses, cattle, provisions or plantation outfits, in an unauthorized manner, without written instructions for the act from these headquarters.

3. *The General commanding feels constrained to indicate, for the information and guidance of officers and men zealous in our sacred cause, that there is some stock, reputed fine—horses and cattle—at and in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, worth special attention and consideration, for the impressment of which this shall be, and is a good and sufficient order.*

4. The people of Louisiana, whose sons bear her standard aloft on distant fields of glory and victory, whose wives and daughters have been insulted by invaders, debased and infamous, call on every man within her bounds to protect and defend their liberties and firesides, and to hurl the enemy from their soil. This they ask in the name of eternal justice and of the omnipotent Avenger.

By command of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES.
L. D. SANDIDGE, A. A. G. and Inspector-General.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT NO. 1, TANGIPAHO, LA., July 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. By authority of the Major General commanding Department No. 1, and under the existing public necessity, martial law is hereby declared throughout the First District, embracing Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, and the counties of the State of Mississippi bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

2. All persons, residents and non-residents, within this jurisdiction, will conform strictly to the requirements of this condition of things, and observe such regulations as shall be, from time to time, published under authority from these headquarters.

3. Intercourse with the enemy, by all persons, citizens, non-residents and slaves, will be strictly regulated by the customs of war, and no departure permitted without the special sanction of the Commanding General of the District, or higher authority.

4. All officers in the exercise of official authority, civil and military, are hereby enjoined to require from all persons strict conformity to the existing state of martial law, and to prohibit and prevent all intercourse or traffic with the enemy, or with persons within the enemy's lines, by land or by water, except under a flag of truce, unless otherwise specially authorized from these headquarters.

By command of Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES.
L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and In. General.

A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Having been assigned to the command of the Camp of Instruction for Eastern Louisiana, it is announced that said camp has been established near the town of Tangipaho, in the parish of St. Helena. All males between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, residing in the parishes of West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Washington, East Baton Rouge, Livingston, St. Tammany, Ascension, St. James, St. John, Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemine, St. Charles and Jefferson, are hereby ordered to report in person immediately to the undersigned at said camp.

No exceptions will be allowed upon the certificates of physicians, except those who hold commissions as Surgeons in the C. S. Army.

By order of Secretary of War.

J. G. PICKETT, Commanding Camp of Instruction.

TANGIPAHO, La., July 12, 1862.

THE REBEL RAM ARKANSAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DISTRICT, VICKSBURGH, July 25, 1862.

EDITOR JACKSON MISSISSIPPIAN—*Sir:* I am directed by the Brigadier-General Commanding, to hand you the accompanying communications from Capt. BROWN, of the C. S. gunboat *Arkansas*, for publication.

The first letter refers to the fight in Yazoo River, before the ram entered the Mississippi, where she encountered the whole Yankee fleet.

Whilst everything connected with the recent trip of the *Arkansas* from Yazoo City to this place is interesting to all of us, it is also due to Capt. BROWN and his brave crew that this, not the least brilliant of her noble exploits, should be made public.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. GIRAULT, A. A. General.

STEAMER ARKANSAS, VICKSBURGH, July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: The *Benton*, or whatever iron-clad that we disabled, was left with colors down, evidently aground to prevent sinking, about one mile and a half above the mouth of the Yazoo, (in Old River,) on the right hand bank, or bank across from Vicksburgh.

I wish it to be remembered that we whipped this vessel, made it run out of the fight and haul down colors, with two less guns than they had; and at the same time fought two "rams," which were firing at us with great guns and small arms—this, too, with our miscellaneous crew, who had never, for the most part, been on board a ship, or at big guns. I am, General, very respectfu ly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. N. BROWN, Lieut. Commanding.

To Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH, Commanding Defenses at Vicksburgh.

A true copy, J. F. GIRAULT, A. A. General.

C. S. GUNBOAT ARKANSAS, VICKSBURGH, July 23, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave herewith to send a list of names of the killed and wounded of the detachment who so nobly volunteered from the forces of your command, on —June last, to aid in making up a crew for this vessel, to wit:

Killed—John Kane, private, Finkney's Battalion Louisiana Volunteers; Charles Madden, private, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Henry Shields, Co. E, Antonio Florez, Co. G, and Daniel O'Sullivan, Co. A, of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers. Total killed—5.

Wounded—William Alexander, private, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Thomas Lynch, Sergeant, Clinch's Battalion Louisiana Artillery; Bernard Martinez, private, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers. Total wounded—4. Total killed and wounded—9.

I regret the loss of these men to the vessel and to their country. They fought well. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. N. BROWN, Commander C. S. N.

To Brig.-Gen. M. L. SMITH, Comm'g at Vicksburgh.

A true copy, J. F. GIRAULT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

A STRIKE IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Examiner* denounces a Typographical Union in that City. It says:

"Lately, when the *Examiner* office was already paying five cents more per thousand ems than any other newspaper in the city, this combination sent certain arbitrary regulations to the proprietor of this journal, which he having refused to obey, the "society" ordered the printers in this office to strike. They did strike; the leader of the set having declared that he had no complaint against the office or his wages; but being a member of the "society," he was forced to leave.

The manager of this office then placed in the *Dispatch* an advertisement, stating that a foreman and eight compositors could find employment in this office, and that the highest wages would be given that were given in this city. On yesterday, the morning of its first appearance, it was seen that the *Dispatch* had permitted it to be followed or accompanied in close juxtaposition with this answering notice:

"WANTED—The journeymen printers of all cities and towns in the Confederate States to know—that there *is* at this time more printers in this city than can find employment. The advancement of the Richmond *Examiner* for printers is caused by the refusal of the proprietor of that paper to pay his hands for time devoted to his service. N. G. SMITH,

President Richmond Typographical Society."

In this advertisement is seen a practical act of this combination. It is a direct, unmistakable attempt to prevent this newspaper from procuring any workmen without submission to the dictation of the conspiracy. If any act, by the laws of Virginia, can constitute an indictable offence, this is one. Besides the public misdemeanor, the assertion of this person SMITH, to the effect that the proprietor of the *Examiner* has refused to pay hands for time devoted to his service, being libelous as well as false, constitutes a private injury for which legal proceedings have been commenced against the libeler himself, and the publishers of the Richmond *Dispatch*, the utterers of his libel; and it will soon be ascertained whether the Courts of Justice afford protection to a man engaged in a useful branch of industry against conspiracy and slander directly employed to destroy his ability to carry it on.

Meanwhile, we wish again to inform all honest printers, if there are any in this city or elsewhere who desire employment, that they can find it permanently here at the highest wages per thousand ems paid anywhere, and twenty per cent. higher than is paid in any other office in this city.

The question involved in this "strike" is not whether we will pay the highest wages for a thousand ems, but whether an illegal combination shall extort terms which would render the publication of this newspaper impracticable, by destroying its profits and its organization.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.

When Gen. GREENE was conducting the war on the part of the colonies, in South Carolina, during the closing years of the Revolution, it was his habit to go into "Summer quarters" during the hot weather, Within that climate being much more favorable for military operations than Summer. "The high hills of Santee" were a favorable resort on these occasions. The temperature here for some days past has been such as would do honor to Carolina latitudes, and has probably had some influence on military operations. The Yankees, we trust, felt the full effects of this glowing illustration of the sunny South.

But the seasons of high temperature do not last sufficiently long with us to be permanently debilitating; so that our soldiers will be ready for the long march and the double-quick, and for days of fighting, as soon as the heat descends to a degree that will allow of active exertion. As the campaign is rapidly passing by, it is to be supposed that the Generals on both sides will make diligent use of the remaining months; and we may accordingly expect stirring times in all quarters ere frost settles down upon the earth.

Since the war began a great change has taken place in the ideas of the Northern people. As the Albany *Journal* says, the South has taught them many lessons. They have learned from us the falsity and folly of that delusion which they indulged, to the point of absolute absurdity, that there was a large "Union sentiment" at the South. They have learned that the South is "terribly in earnest," is cordially united, is brave, and is resolved to maintain its separate existence at every hazard and under all circumstances. They have felt the skill of our Generals and the prowess of our soldiers, before whom their own have fled on many a field. They have seen that the hopes which they built as to the weakness of our social fabric are mere imaginings; even THURLOW WEED confessing this, and declaring that our slaves are an important element of our military power.

But the knowledge thus gained seems to have inflamed the passions rather than informed the judgments of our enemies. Instead of enlightening the head, it has embittered the heart. The war is now prosecuted far more from feelings of revenge and hate, and a desire to do us all possible harm for the gratification of mere malice, than from any remaining hope of accomplishing the purpose with which it was commenced. Petty persecutions of private citizens are not the means of conquest, but the manifestations of chagrin and rage under disappointment and defeat.

There is a reason of selfish interest which, indeed, will bind LINCOLN and his party to hostilities as long as it is possible to wage them. *They* made this war Through long years they were kindling its fires, despite all the remonstrances of the wise and patriotic of both sections. They scouted these warnings, and assured the people of the North that the sectional predominance and glory to which they invited them could be usurped and enjoyed in peace, the oppressed section being too weak and spiritless to resist. They thus made the war, and are now responsible for it and for its success. When it shall have ended in failure, as it will, they will be the victims of the popular wrath. Not more surely was King GEORGE'S war ministry hurled from place and power by the failure of their endeavor than will LINCOLN and his party be driven into political exile and disgrace when once it is ascertained that the war must end, and the South still unconquered. The legacy of an enormous public debt, and of a national disgrace still more galling, will be the memorials of the Abolition-Republican Party when it leaves the stage, amid the execrations of the populace.

This "evil day" for himself, LINCOLN will put off as long as he can, at whatever cost of human life and treasure. Hence, instead of closing a hopeless war, he stimulates it by new ferocities. He bribes his hired bands to their work by proclamation of license to sack and pillage whatever they can find.

These men have not a single argument, entitled to decent respect, for the war they are now waging. So far as it is intended to gratify their malice, they are doing the express work of the evil one. So far as they cherish a lingering hope that the chances of continued war may develop some now unknown means of accomplishing their evil design, they are seeking a result which they themselves have branded as infamous.

ANOTHER MANASSAS LETHARGY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 12.

It has been six weeks since the last gun was fired in the fight around Richmond that sent McCLELLAN "skedaddling" to the shelter of his gunboats at Westover. Since then a lethargy as deep as that which pervaded the army and the country after Manassas seems gradually settling down upon us. We are, apparently, waiting for the enemy to recruit his exhausted strength, and to come forth in the cool weather that will be upon us in the next sixty days. By that time his regiments will all be filled up, and we shall be assailed by three hundred thousand additional troops. We shall at least escape the chance of attacking him before he is ready. We are giving him all the time he can desire. He can never reproach us with pressing him when he is not prepared. What the consequence will be it is not worth while to anticipate. We saw what they were last year. It is fated, it seems, that we are never to reap the fruits of any victory, no matter how decisive. Manassas was followed by the abandonment of nearly half of Virginia. Shiloh was followed by the entire loss of the Mississippi and the fall of New-Orleans. What is to follow the victories around Richmond we cannot imagine. We have not much more to give up, unless we mean to abandon Virginia altogether.

The people of this country ought to be made aware of the truth before it is too late. We are rapidly giving way to the same delu ion that lulled our people into security last year, while the enemy was enlisting and training 700,000 men, and building and preparing 300 vessels-of-war. We are lulled by precisely the same species of delusion. We are still told that England is not only about to recognize our existence, but to take up arms in our behalf, as if it were not plain that she has no intention of doing so, but that France would long since have done it had she not interfered to prevent it. We are told that the North is discouraged, precisely as we were told after Manassas that she could not raise men for the further prosecution of the war. We listen to the song of the syren. We suffer the warm months, when the Yankees, by the mere force of climate, are unable to prosecute their designs, to pass unheeded over our heads. We shall not be awakened until the first white frost, when we shall be aroused by the thundering tread of 300,000 soldiers, come to reinforce those whom we have already beaten, and whom we leave to receive the expected succor before they again take the field. For us the lessons of the past have no instruction; to us reverse and suffering are as though they had never occurred. We apparently love to be deceived. We are sleeping the sleep of Manassas, and it seems as though nothing can break its chain.

THE EXPLOIT AT SUMMERSVILLE.

We copy from the Lexington *Gazette* the following account of the late expedition into Nicholas County, Virginia:

"On Wednesday, the 23d July, the battalion under the command of Maj. R. A. BAILEY, of the Twenty-second Virginia Regiment, composed of the Second Rockbridge Dragoons, Capt. GIBSON, the Charlotte Cavalry, Capt. COCHRAN, and the Valley Rangers, Capt. LACKEY, received marching orders. The command was encamped about five miles east of Union Monroe, and about twenty-five miles from Meadow Bluff, the place where the force under Gen. COOK was encamped.

Maj. BAILEY crossed the Greenbrier River on the first day, and selected a place to encamp for the night, as cautiously as he could, to keep the enemy from discovering his movements, the country being full of Union men. The next morning, (24th,) the battalion proceeded westward through Greenbrier County, crossing the Sewell Mountains, and late in the evening, when we were about to encamp, Maj. BAILEY received intelligence that a force of about 150 Federal troops were stationed at Summersville, the shire of Nicholas County. Before this, I know not where he was going, but this information altered his purpose, and he determined to attack Summersville early the next morning, which was about nine miles distant.

When we started from camp the Charlotte Company was put in front. The second day it came the turn of the Rockbridge Company to march in front; but on the morning of the 25th Maj. BAILEY called upon Capt. GIBSON to draw up his company in front, to lead the charge on Summersville. At about midnight the command moved, and reached Summersville a little before daylight. The advance guard, composed of one, and number of men from each command, kept a few hundred yards in front. When the guard approached within thirty yards of the Federal pickets it was halted, and commanded to advance one at a time. One of the guard replied that it was the Federal cavalry coming in. The sentinel insisted for one to advance at a time. The advance guard still approaching, saying it was the Federal cavalry, the sentinel said: "By G—, I say halt, or I will shoot." Just then our guard put spurs to their horses, and were fired on several times by the picket. Several balls also passed over the head of the column, when it passed by the picket-post and through the village.

Before we reached Summerville, Maj. BAILEY requested the command to raise a shout on entering the town, and never was a request better responded to. I never heard such a noise from the same number of men. Half a mile of the road on this side of the town was macadamized, and the noise of the feet of the horses in the charge, the shouting of the soldiers, and firing of guns, was enough to wake up the dead. The column advanced quite through the place, to the house where the officers were quartered. The house was entered at once by some of the Rockbridge Cavalry, and all the officers captured. The privates were taken, generally, by the other companies.

After the officers were taken, several soldiers were examining the room, when one, feeling under a couch, caught the leg of a man, and looking under, he said; "Come out, you scoundrel." This fellow was Dr. RUCKER, late of Allegheny, then Provost-Marshal of Nicholas. This fellow, getting into this easy post, fancied he was secure, but we came on him as a thief in the night.

When he was dragged out from under the couch by Mr. JAMES WETHERS, he surrendered, and immediately set about trying to induce the belief that he was on the Confederate side. But all efforts to deceive us failed. He was soon confided to the care and keeping of Mr. WEST PAXTON, of Rockbridge, by Capt. GIBSON.

When the noise of the cavalry was first heard at headquarters the Colonel arose and went out into the porch in his night dress, to see what was the matter. He and a Captain, two Lieutenants, and Dr. Rucker were together. The Colonel and Doctor had little time for reflection. They soon found themselves in limbo.

Some twelve or fifteen shots were fired at us, doing no injury—two men shot through their clothing, but not a man hurt. From our side there were perhaps twenty shots. Three men were killed that I know of, one mortally wounded, and another seriously but not mortally wounded. Some of the prisoners that we took said that there were ten or twelve killed. Six or eight men in the hospital were paroled, and the rest, amounting in all to seventy-three, were brought to the Salt Sulphur Springs.

The route which we had to travel was circuitous, and made a most fatiguing march. We penetrated into the enemy's country at least one hundred miles, in rear of his lines. I doubt very much whether a more daring and dashing feat has been carried through since the war commenced. The enemy had every opportunity to cut us off. We had a most difficult road to pass over. Returning to camp we were loaded with captured articles. Over a hundred Enfield rifles were taken, and as many destroyed by fire.

The prisoners, generally, were pleasant and agreeable. We treated them kindly, and they seemed to be grateful for it. Among the prisoners there was a Lieut.-Colonel, one captain and two lieutenants and seventy privates. The stores destroyed amounted to ten or fifteen thousand dollars, and property captured to probably as much.

COUNTERFEITING CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* says that WILSON C. HEWITT, of Liberty, proprietor of the Hewitt House, has been detected in passing counterfeit money on the Bank of Bainbridge, Ga., and the Central Bank of Alabama. The notes were printed in this city, upon the order of ROGER L. MARTIN, purporting to be in the hospital at Liberty, though no such person was ever there. HEWITT, or his son, were agents of the Express Company, and of course received the packages of notes that were sent by express. Information was sent to the Central Bank of the fact that these notes were in circulation, and an officer of the Bank was sent on to investigate the case. He arrived *in cog.* at the Hewitt House, and received one of the spurious notes in change. HEWITT was thereupon arrested, and lodged in jail last Friday.

On Saturday his case underwent investigation, and he was sent on for further trial. There were printed $13,500 of the Central Bank notes, of the denominations $2, $3 and $4, signed B. BON, President, and P. CAM, Cashier. Of the notes of the Merchants' Bank of Bainbridge, $4,000 in all were printed. They are signed J. S. LONG, Cashier. Many of these notes are supposed to be circulating in Franklin, and the people are cautioned against them. It is supposed that HEWITT circulated from $5,000 to $10,000 of the Liberty Savings' Bank notes. These were scarcely less fraudulent upon their face than the others, as no such institution is in existence. HEWITT is now in jail at Liberty.

SIMON STERN and his brother-in-law, ROSENBURG, have been arrested at Columbus, Ga., with $13,070 in counterfeit Confederate money. They acknowledged that they had bought it in Nashville, Penn., at a low price. They also had $10,000 in unsigned $20 bills. They had been doing an extensive business purchasing cotton at 26 cents with their bogus money. J. JOHNSON, from Montgomery, Ala., who, as he said, has gone to Columbus "to see them hung," was arrested and imprisoned as an accomplice.

HOW NARROWLY RICHMOND ESCAPED

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Yankees are preparing for another desperate effort to capture the City of Richmond, and we may as well make up our minds to meet the issue fairly and squarely. Their chief demonstration, despite all feints in other directions, is, no doubt, to be made from Fredericksburgh, and the Rappahannock as a base. But it is not improbable that what they call their mortar fleet is to second the principal movement by an attack upon Drury's Bluff. Certain it is that the mortar fleet has arrived in the James River: and it is equally certain that it can render no assistance in the grand object of the campaign of the year, except by a ferocious assault upon our works at Drury's Bluff.

But for the barricade that was inserted in the river at that point in the early part of May last, in consequence of the clamor of this newspaper, which it raised in imminent peril of Castle Godwin, Richmond would have been surrendered to the enemy's fleet on the 17th day of that month; and the Confederate Government would have been eking out a migratory existence in some of the upper districts—probably Raleigh, the Company Shops, or Flat Rock—in one or the other of the two Carolinas.

A NEW WORK ON THE WAR.

The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Examiner*:

NEW FORTHCOMING HISTORY OF THE WAR.

In the preface to *Cause and Contrast*, I stated that if that work met with public favor, it was intended merely to constitute an introduction to a history of the present war.

Through the patriotism of our heroic people, the leniency and generosity of the newspaper Press, and the liberality and friendship of the kindest and most disinterested of publishers, my first historical essay was crowned with unanticipated success. While thus returning thanks of gratitude to all of my patrons, I have to announce my resolution of fulfilling, as soon as possible, the promise made in a moment of doubt and misgiving.

I am not, indeed, unaware of the fact that, to enter on the writing of cotemporaneous annals, is the most difficult undertaking of an historian; but I also know that HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES and TACITUS accomplished it successfully; and while my sense of inferiority sincerely disclaims even the suggestion of a comparison, which would evidently be humiliating, I can say with reverence—as DANTE did of VIRGIL—that they are my authors, my masters and my guides.

With this view still before me, I have succeeded in collecting a large and invaluable mass of documents and other historical material. I have placed myself in communication with the officials of the several State Governments in the Confederacy, as well as with those of our General Government, each and all of whom have nobly promised to supply me with facts indispensable to complete history. But other information is necessary, and to supply this desideratum I now earnestly solicit the aid of all who feel an interest in putting the gigantic proportions of our struggle on a footing which shall place them fully and fairly in sight of an impartial world; the aid of Generals, all army officers and privates, informing me as to the plans, disposition of forces upon the field, marches, incidents, and results of battles and engagements; the aid of citizens in the vicinities of places invaded by the foe, setting forth such depredations, public wrongs and deeds of darkness as he has perpetrated. These are perishable essentials, if not recorded by the cotemporaneous historian; and as it is my chief ambition to render my enterprise candid, critical, philosophical and complete, every fact bearing upon such subjects will be most thankfully received, and properly acknowledged in the contemplated work. And in this direction, I may add with propriety, while totally dissenting from his views relative to our administration, that the well digested and excellently systematized work of my friend, Mr. POLLARD—*First Year's History of the War*—is inestimably meritorious. Every similar publication should be hailed with pleasure, and I here renew my solicitation to all who feel a desire to promote home literature, to contribute their mite (where he has been lavish) toward my sources of information.

T. W. MACMAHON, Richmond, Va.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

As long ago as July 30, the Richmond *Dispatch* published this paragraph:

"The daring exploit of a few members of the Prince George Cavalry, on James River, opposite McCLELLAN'S camp, last Saturday morning, has led to greater watchfulness on the part of the enemy, who seem to fear for the safety of their fleet of transports. All the vessels have been drawn up as near as possible to the northern shore of the stream, where they are protected by gunboats. The belief that a considerable portion of McCLELLAN'S army is being withdrawn for the purpose of reinforcing POPE, gains strength daily. Information has reached us that the past week that large bodies of Federal troops were quietly crossing the Chickahominy and marching down the Peninsula toward Fortress Monroe; but before giving currency to this report, we preferred to await further developments. It is now asserted that observations from the opposite side of James River show that many of the enemy's tents have disappeared, and it is also noticed that the vessels in front of the camp frequently diminish in number during the night. That some important movement is in progress, seems to be well authenticated: and the utmost caution is observed, with the view of preventing the Confederate authorities from learning its object. It is presumed that McCLELLAN, unwilling to hazard another advance towards Richmond from below, will hold his present fortified position with a sufficient number of men, protected by gunboats, while the business of conquering the "Rebel Capital" will be intrusted to POPE, the idol of the present hour in Yankeedom, who is to have all the men and means necessary to make "short work" of the enterprise.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

From the Carolina Times:

In consequence of Gen. STUART having been made Major-General, his fine brigade of cavalry has been assigned to our gallant fellow-citizen, who has the elements of character to prove himself a worthy successor as he will do. He commands now a noble brigade, numbering nearly four thousand men. Among them are the First North Carolina Cavalry, the Cavalry of COBB'S Legion, the Jeff. Davis Legion, the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, the Hampton Legion Cavalry, to which two companies from South Carolina have been recently added. We learn that Major M. C. BUTLER, of Williamsburg fame, is now Colonel, and that Capt. FRANK HAMPTON has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

We expect to hear of brilliant doings with such a noble brigade, which has already signalized itself.

A Skirmish—Two Rebels Hung.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 16.

On Thursday morning, Col. PENICK, with a detachment of men, attacked a camp of rebels near Bare. The loss of the rebels is not known. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded.

Two rebels who had been hauling supplies for the rebels for a week or two, and had stated the day before that there was no camp in the neighborhood were taken with arms in their hands, and having Col. PENICK'S protection papers on their persons, were immediately hung.

Another Rebel Steamer Coming.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 16.

The steamship *St. Andrew* arrived last evening and sailed for Quebec this morning. She reports that the steamer *Mercadotte* is advertised to sail from London on the 15th for St. Johns, and private letters received here state that she is a rebel steamer.

From Utah.

FORT BRIDGER, Utah, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A short time since, the Indians stole 150 horses and mules near this place, which belonged to JACK ROBERTSON. The Mormon troops, under Capt. SMITH, pursued them 300 miles without success. The troops were without [illegible] a week, and were obliged to subsist on [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER PRIZE STEAMER.

Cargo of Armstrong Guns and Enfield Rifles Seized.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

Another English steamer was captured by the United States steamer *Santiago*, Capt. RIDGLEY, on the 3d inst., off the coast of the Bahamas, where the smoke was seen early in the morning, which, upon approaching, proved to be a steamer making all speed for escape, the chase continuing for seven hours. A shot across her bow now brought her to, and boarding, she was found to be the British propeller *Columbia*, from an English port, bound for St. John, N. B. without any register or clearance, which important documents the captain says were inadvertently forgotten, and left. The cargo consists of forty Armstrong guns and carriages ready for mounting; several thousand Enfield rifles, a large quantity of army blankets, lace, tin, and various other articles. The supercargo says the cargo cost $200,000 in England. There were on board six persons as passengers, who are known to be pilots for the Carolina coast, and two persons who were recently discharged at New-York from a condemned prize. The *Columbia*, a new iron propeller of about 400 tons burden, and in good order, is now in port awaiting the action of the Prize Court.

Cases of yellow fever still continue to terminate fatally, notwithstanding the great precaution taken by the authorities. All vessels from Havana or any infected port, are sent into quarantine for thirty days, and the utmost care is taken to guard against every means of infection or contagion on shore. Unacclimated persons are the victims, and since the first appearance of the disease upon the island, which has been traced to a vessel from Havana, (the bark *Adventure*, whose mate died in the hospital on the 1st of July,) there have been about thirty cases that have proved fatal, whilst many have recovered and are doing well. Where the cases are taken early, and judiciously treated, there is small danger of fatal termination, and we may set it down that the disease is not in a violent form, when we consider that the population of the island is about 4,000, which includes soldiers and strangers in large proportion, and mostly Northern men, nearly all of whom are much exposed to the hot sun in their daily avocations.

Reports have been received that the fever is raging quite severely at Havana, and also in a lesser degree at Nassau, N. P.

The only war vessels now in our port are the frigate *St. Lawrence*, steam gunboats *Santiago* Capt. RIDGLEY, *Penguin*, the *Sagamore* and the schooner *Wanderer*. The latter returned from a cruise along the Gulf coast on the 6th, having a prize which they had captured off Cape Sable, and now lies moored near the Custom-house, under the guns of Fort Taylor. The United States mail steamer *Fulton* left our harbor, for New-Orleans, on the 7th; the *Marion*, Capt. PHILLIPS, on the 8th. The transport steamer *Delaware*, from Port Royal, with Gen. TERRY and suite, arrived on the 7th, and have gone to Fort Jefferson on a tour of inspection, and will return here in a few days. Supplies of medical stores and lumber are being sent from here to Port Royal, by order of the Quartermaster.

The steamer *General Meigs*, army transport, arrived from Fort Pickens on the 7th, and is loading up with stores to return to that place. She is to leave this day. The steam transport *Saxon* has just arrived from New-Orleans full of passengers, bound for New-York. She is receiving coal, and leaves this morning. There is no news by her of any importance.

The weather continues very favorable to health. Not a day but there is a cheering breeze, and showers are quite frequent. Vegetation is as fresh and vigorous as at any period of the year, and our island is dressed in all its ordinary garb of beautiful flowers and shrubbery, overhung by the graceful and lofty leaves of the cocoanut in its unvaried and ceaseless supply of health-giving fruit.

The bark *Fanny*, Capt. HERRICK, is now loading with cotton for New-York, and will leave in a few days. Her cargo is Prize Cotton, and sent, by order, of the Court, for sale in that market. F.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Africans—Jim Lane—The Raid on Independence, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

I think I may as well commence my letter with the Africans, as they seem about the most important class of people in the country—especially in Kansas, and most especially in Lawrence. When I came into this place, a few days ago, I was startled by the clouds of contrabands that met my view. Lawrence has been a sort of Mecca for these poor people, and they have flocked here in great numbers, with every hope of freedom in full bloom, and confident of protection at the hands of their friends. Nor are they wrong. The people of Lawrence, as well as of all Kansas, are true to the noble sentiments which inspire them in their contest with despotism, and have by no means forgotten the dark days when *they* were hunted by the same bloodhounds now on the track of the fugitive black man.

In the welcome that Kansas gives the negro I think there is a good deal of self-denial. Its people have never been negro-lovers; in fact they generally desire that the blacks shall stay away, and this irruption of fugitives is, in a personal point of view, anything but pleasant. As I walked through Massachusetts-street and saw the citizens picking their way through the dusky crowds that filled the sidewalks, I could discover the real feeling of the people to be that this anomalous emigration was a nuisance. Negroes are everywhere; the whole place sounds of negroes, feels of negroes, smells of negroes. They fill to overflowing all the hovels of the town, and literally swarm in the sheds and stables intended for the use of other animals, and yet, so truly chivalric is the impulse of the citizens here, that, although they acknowledge the disagreeable consequences of this influx, yet nothing can be kinder or more patient than the manner in which they treat the poor creatures who have thus compilmented them by confiding in their generosity. I am sure that four-fifths of Lawrence would hail the voluntary departure of the negroes with acclamation; and yet, if anyone were wantonly to insult or abuse the lowest of them, every citizen would cry out in indignation. As to kidnappers, and such like gentry, you may rest assured that it would be better for JEFF. DAVIS to go alone into McCLELLAN'S camp than for one of those individuals to venture a turn at his trade in Lawrence.

The negroes, too, are behaving well. Many of them are shiftless and idle; how can it be otherwise, when we consider their education and uncertain prospects? But, in the main, they do their best. Most of them work, in their way; they seem honest, and are overflowing with good nature. The hotels, where they act as servants, waiters, grooms, &c., echo, from morning till night, with the resonant peals of their contagious laughter. Lucky for the inmates if the night itself does not bear impressive testimony to the irrepressible hilarity of their dispositions.

Do not suppose Lawrence the only town whose population has thus been augmented. All the rest have increased in a greater or less degree; and in many instances the rural districts have thus been in part repaid for their contributions to the arms of the Republic.

The "grim chieftian, JIM LANE, is at his work; or rather, I should say, his *works*; for he has on hand several enterprises, either of which would daunt "any other man." He came into Leavenworth the other day, and had a "war meeting" got up to stimulate recruiting. You have heard of

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

Interesting Views of the Yankees by a New-Orleans Lady.

A NEGRO RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Important Arrests of Prominent Louisianians.

Operations Against the Guerrillas in the Southwest.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

The following letter, from a young lady in this city, was intercepted on its voyage to Mobile:

TIVOLI CIRCLE, NEW-ORLEANS, July 29, 1862.

MY DEAR JULIA: Isn't it horrible to the feelings of a real lady to be surrounded by these awful Yankee soldiers. I am sure, before they came, I did not think I could ever have endured it. Go where you will, you are sure to meet some of them. We have a company stationed directly in front of our door. Indeed, I do not know where the spot is at, in all this city, where some of them are not stationed.

They have taken possession of the Custom-house, and have two regiments of soldiers there. They are the cleanest looking of any that I have seen. They have a regiment in the Mint; another in Annunciation-square; another on Rampart-street, and five or six regiments in the barracks. They have three Vermont regiments in Algiers, and eight or ten regiments at Carrollton. So you see how completely they have us. Beside, they have artillery and cavalry, and it is hard to say what they have not. They appear to have money.

Strange as it may strike you, I have seen Gen. BUTLER several times. He always rides with his Adjutant-General, Capt. DAVIS, a very pleasant appearing young gentleman, and two armed soldiers, who sit outside with the driver. All the ladies peep at the General as he passes, although they would not have this known for the best bonnet in Royal-street.

The General resides in Gen. TWIGGS' house. His chief officers live with him and in the houses adjoining. They, I am told, represent the different arms of the service. Col. FRENCH is a very, very handsome man—indeed he is as handsome as a picture—if he is a Federal. Capt. KENSEL is every inch a Southerner. He, I am told, is a Kentuckian. He is short, but erect, with short steel gray hair. He is about forty-two years of age, but he looks older. He walks very slow, and seems a thoughtful man. He never looks at any one as he moves along slowly through the streets. He always wears his side arms. I am glad Gen. BUTLER has one real out Kentucky gentleman on his Staff. He will teach the Northerners good manners. Lieut. WEITZEL is an elegant gentleman, and is now acting Mayor. He is very popular. You know he lived here several years ago. Don't you remember we met him at MRS. ——'s party? Well, he is just as tall and clever as ever. The old man of all is Capt. CLARK. He is about seventy years of age, and served in the war of '12. The youngest Staff officer is Lieut. TUFTER, of New-York. He resembles your cousin, CHARLES——, very much so that at first I mistook his uniform I would have said it was him, when I saw him from Mrs. T.'s gallery the other day. And Lieut. WEITZEL I know, and Col. THORP too, and Col. BROWN.

You remember Mrs. COWEN. She, poor fool, is on Ship Island with Mrs. PHILLIPS. She insulted the officers by waving a miniature secession flag in their faces. She is crazy, and her family known it.

There are some very handsome naval officers here. I never spoke to him, but I should say Capt. BUCHANAN is an elegant gentleman. He is a Southerner, and looks it every inch.

Times are dreadful. Pa has not done any business this year back. Southerner as he is, he thinks sometimes of moving to New-York. He is weary of New-Orleans. Hi ho! so am I. Indeed, I have had but two new bonnets in a year. Is not that dreadful? Mother, who is still very bitter against the Yankees—unreasonably so, I often think—declares that as long as one of them remains in town, not one of us shall have a new silk. She is very fixed in this.

At first I hated the Federals as much as any one; but—privately—the more I see of them the better I like them. They behave themselves very well. Since Rev. Dr. LEACOCK refused to offer prayers for the dead officer, not a Federal has since been into Christ's Church. I did and do think it was a great shame. Do not, my dear JULIA, think me turning Yankee because I disagree with Dr. LEACOCK'S people. What will the Lord think of this bigotry and unforgiveness and uncharitableness? Do you think it is any use for such persons to pray to Him?

Many things have happened on our part to lessen our dignity. Mrs. PHILLIPS' conduct was positively shocking. No well-bred lady will deny this. Still, I am sorry the poor lady is on Ship Island. She never will gain fame for what she did on the gallery as the funeral passed. No, my dear JULIA, there is something in this mocking the dead that will send he or she, who does it, down to infamy.

Col. WHELDEN, of the fine Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, was introduced to me the other day. He is a very agreeable officer. He was formerly a physician, and one of the best in the State from whence he came. I have also made the acquaintance of Col. SHAFFER and Col. TURNER. They are elegant gentlemen. You, with all your prejudices against Yankees, would like these officers.

But enough of Yankees. I have thought you would be interested in my impressions of them.

Dr. M—— is organizing a secret Confederate army here. I am told he has 3,000 men enrolled, that he has plenty of arms, and that his men will fight the Federals with a will—when the time comes. Gen. BUTLER knows nothing about this, so you will keep it in your own bosom.

Good night, dear JULIA. Parting is such sweet sorrow, I could say good night 'till it be to-morrow.

JOSEPHINE C. M——.

A NEGRO OUTBREAK.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Aug. 5.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the Third District was the scene of one of the most desperate negro affairs which this city has yet witnessed. Shortly before that hour the Police of that District discovered coming along the levee a large band of negroes, evidently runaways, and determined to carry out their schemes at all hazards and costs. They were armed with all sorts of weapons which plantations afford, from cane bill-hooks to clubs.

When they reached about Montegut street, the police ordered them to halt, and proceeded to endeavor to arrest them. Instead of surrendering themselves, however, they immediately attacked the police in the most ferocious manner. The officers immediately called for further assistance, and were speedily reinforced, almost to the whole strength on duty in the District; but so furious were the negroes that they were in danger of being completely overcome. Their clubs and pistols were freely used, but so numerous was the gang of negroes that they were not equal to the task which had fallen on them. By this time the whole neighborhood was in a state of terrible excitement, and assistance from other quarters being absolutely necessary to save the police, a detachment of military from adjacent quarters hastened to the spot and lent their aid. It did not take long after this to convince the negroes that they were overpowered, for three of them were soon killed, a number desperately wounded, and the mass of them scattered, some running in one direction, some in another, some jumping into the river and swimming off, and so forth.

The total number of the band, it would seem, was something like a hundred and fifty; but they were not all together at the time of the police accosting them. They had run off last night from plantations down the coast. From one, that of THOMAS MORGAN, Esq., some thirty have run off, thirteen of whom are now in the Parish Prison, nine in the Charity Hospital and one killed.

We saw those in the Charity Hospital this morning. They are as follows:

1. HARRY, 18 years of age, been on the plantation of Mr. MORGAN. He is badly contused about the head and elsewhere, not so badly, however, but what he was about to be sent from the hospital to jail. He says that the gang started from the plantation on Sunday night, when the moon was about two hours' high.

2. PHILIP, aged 35 years, shot in the ear, and will probably die.

3. LEWIS, 16 years old, severely contused about the head, but in condition to be removed from the hospital to jail.

4. MONROE, aged 20, with his skull fractured, and badly contused in various parts of the body. His condition is critical.

5. ADAMS, 25 years of age, heavily hit about the shoulder, and apparently stupefied by his share in the fight. He was to be removed to jail.

6. HOSEY, aged 32, badly beaten about the head with clubs; kept in the hospital.

7. BRAXTON, aged about 50 years, born (not like the preceding ones on the plantation) in Virginia, severely hit on the back of the head, and with contusions elsewhere. He was to be removed to jail.

8. JOE, aged about 60, like the foregoing, from Virginia, shot in the upper part of the thigh, and severely contused with club blows.

9. JOHNSON, aged about 50, born on the plantation, shot in the thigh; severe cut over the eye; badly beaten over the head.

After the mastery had been obtained over the gang, they were taken to the Third District Police Station; but Mr. HOLLANDER, the Clerk, seeing the condition of those above mentioned, considerately sent them to the Charity Hospital.

Besides the three killed and the nine wounded negroes above noticed, there are others also more or less hurt.

Four of the Police officers, we regret to learn, are pretty badly injured.

We presume the Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies of the three killed negroes, when we expect further and perhaps more accurate details.

The affair has created great excitement throughout the city, especially in the lower districts; but this is nothing in comparison to what exists in the country below. Apprehensions of the gravest character are felt on all the plantations, and measures for protection against the dreaded evils are being most anxiously canvassed.

THE LOUISIANA UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The *Delta* gives this sketch of the Union Volunteers who are in garrison at the United States barracks:

"Almost immediately after the Federal army had occupied this city, large numbers of our citizens, men who had been here from the very inception of the present outbreak, embraced the longed-for opportunity of proving their devotion to this country with their good right arms and strong hearts.

So numerous were the aspirants for enlistment that at length, on application being made at the War Department at Washington, it was determined to give the brave fellows a separate existence under their own officers.

Accordingly, a few weeks since, the formation of the present select corps was begun, and as fast as mustered in the eager aspirant for military fame was sent down to the United States Barracks.

In order that the men might feel no anxiety concerning their families while they were absent, engaged in the varied chances of war, it was benevolently provided that the family of every soldier should draw one ration per diem, and for every two children an extra ration. When it is understood that one soldier's ration supplies the wants of two persons for a day, it will be readily perceived that all anxiety on the part of the volunteer for his little ones might disappear. This wise and beneficent measure was immediately put into active operation through the exertions of Lieut. G. WEITZEL, who has the superintendence of all the arrangements.

Besides this, on enlistment, the recruit receives $38 in ready money, with which he can make further provision against a rainy day; and at the end of the war he receives $100 in cash, or 160 acres of land. It will be seen by this that the brave man who perils his life in defence of his country, is not neglected or forgotten by his Government, but is cared for and protected, and the wants of his family attended to.

We paid a visit to the barracks the other day, being desirous of inspecting for ourselves the condition of the men, their numbers, appearance and so forth. Entering by the front gate, we found ourselves in a vast inclosure, surrounded by a range of roomy and commodious buildings, which we found on inquiry were used as the quarters of the soldiers.

The whole expanse before us was dotted with groups of recruits, some intent upon duties incident to camp life, and others in a state of glorious ease and independence, lounging around and enjoying the enviable luxury of nothing to do. In one corner might be perceived an "awkward squad" getting licked into shape by the unremitting exertions of a drill sergeant, while in another some zealous tyro on the fife was mastering the mysteries of the "reveille" and other intricate melodies appertaining to the pomp and circumstance of war.

We entered into conversation with some of the men, and they all evinced the greatest enthusiasm. A great number of them had been pressed into the rebel service, but *here*, said they, we are where our hearts are, and all we ask is an opportunity to meet the enemy in the field. They all evinced the greatest respect and admiration for their commander, Major HOLCOMB, of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, and appeared generally to be the right kind of men, imbued with the right kind of spirit.

At present there are nine hundred men in training for actual warfare, which is pretty good for a few weeks, we opine, and new accessions are pouring in daily.

Of course this does not include the great numbers that had joined other Union regiments in this city before the promulgation of the order. They alone, if organized as such, would march out a splendid regiment.

Under the energetic supervision of the Acting Quartermaster and Commissary, W. O. FISKE, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, the arrangements for feeding this large body of men are carried on in one large central kitchen, as quietly and comfortably as that of a small private family, conducing greatly to the bodily, and, consequently, spiritual comfort of the men. Any one will fight all the better for being well taken care of.

The great experiment of bringing out the Union sentiment of New-Orleans, we readily perceived, was also a great and decided success, and will soon be recognized as such by our common country. All honor to our noble Commander-in-Chief, for the zealous coöperation he evinced in this great movement of our citizens. Quietly, but energetically, it has been pressed forward, until shortly we will see among the proudest of our heroes the sons of the Crescent City. Altogether, a finer body of men, animated by a better spirit, more satisfied with their officers, and raising higher expectations of their future, we have never seen.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 3.

Yesterday, charged with inciting acts against the peace of the country, and particularly against the Union people of the vicinity, there was arrested on their plantations, and brought to this city, to be held, we understand, as hostages for the protection of the Union men of the State, prisoners among the guerrillas, the following gentlemen: Henry Doyle, Dr. Duffel, Dr. Thebaut, Felix Renaud, Adolph Moren, J. Comez, Thomas Weightman, James Lear, Dr. Murphy, Duncan F. Kenner, and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Transimond Landry.

These names will be recognized as traditionally representing the highest social life of the State, and perhaps the same number could not be found possessing more talent and wealth, and, consequently, more powerful for harm to the best interests of the Government. Mr. LANDRY has been Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, and a leader always among the Creole population. DUNCAN F. KENNER has always been a prominent politician, and is, we believe, at present a member of the Confederate Congress. Both Mr. LANDRY and Mr. KENNER were distinguished for their devotion to HENRY CLAY. We understand that, even in the wealthy neighborhood in which these gentlemen reside when at home, the most fearful destitution and terrorism prevail.

ORGANIZED.

From the Delta, Aug. 5.

We learn that our mortgage and conveyance offices have been fully organized, and are now open for the benefit of the public. ALFRED SHAW, Esq., has been appointed by Gen. BUTLER Recorder of Mortgages, and FELIX MCCULLOCH, Esq., Register of Conveyances.

IMPOTENT MALIGNITY.

From the Delta, Aug. 1.

A gentleman of high respectability was yesterday informed by *the head waiter* of his boarding-house, as he was about entering the front door, that his company was no longer desirable, as his mistress understood that he (the gentleman) had taken the oath of allegiance. Another gentleman received no less than three notes in one day, from ladies, members of families where he had been on friendly terms, that he must cease visiting them, as he was understood to have taken the oath of allegiance. All this reminds us of the cowardly boy who, after getting a deservedly good thrashing, remarked to his superior: "If I can't lick you, I can make mouths at your sister." Would it not be a healthful regulation if the authorities would enforce the Memphis order against these "she adders," and either compel them to take the oath of allegiance or leave the city? We think New-Orleans would be morally purified by their departure.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION.

From the Delta, July 31.

This Association had a very full and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the Lyceum Hall. There were several eloquent speeches, and a large number of new members added to the Association, which is the best evidence that the good cause is rolling on. And what is also significant, D. S. DEWEES, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of New-Orleans, was elected President of the Association. Mr. DEWEES has lived in this city upward of thirty-five years, and is fully identified with the permanent prosperity of the country, and his election to the Presidedcy of the Union Association speaks well for the progress of the glorious cause of the Union.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

JOHN SMITH, a slave, came into Court and asked for his free papers on the ground that his mistress, MARGARET HAUGHERY, had told him to go to the Yankees. His mistress, being present, made quite a different statement. She said about the time the Federal troops arrived here, JOHN declared that now their time had come, that they could take up arms and use them to free themselves. She reprimanded him for using such language. She denied having told him to go to the Yankees. Upon hearing this, the Judge informed JOHN that he doubted his statement. The darkey replied: "Well, Judge, she told me if I went to Gen. BUTLER he would give me a rocking-chair and a fan." JOHN was sent to the police jail for one month.

On the 31st ult., a rumor was circulated in New-Orleans that Hon. HOWELL COBB, late Secretary of the United States Treasury, but now a Secesh General, had died of camp fever. A number of women at once appeared in mourning, but the next day this rumor was contradicted and the mourning disappeared. A public house, which lowered its flag at half-mast, was closed by order of the Provost-Marshal.

A colored girl was brought before the Provost Court on a charge of uttering seditious language. It appears she gave a policeman a pitcher out of which to take a drink. The pitcher was broken. The next evening they were quarreling about the pitcher, when she, in a fit of passion, wished that BEAUREGARD would come and drive the Yankees out of the city. She was discharged.

A baker, who was arrested for baking bread lighter than the standard weight, pleaded in excuse that he had taken a wife on the preceding night, and could not attend personally to less important matters. The excuse was held in law and morals to be sufficient—the lightness of the batch was considered as accidental, and the baker went off to comfort his "better half."

The circulation of shinplasters in the shape of railroad and stage tickets, is decreasing rapidly, in consequence of the order of Gen. BUTLER directing their redemption. Two stage lines are now advertised to be sold, but Gen. BUTLER ordered that unless every ticket was redeemed in United States money, the transfer would not be allowed.

Quite a number of counterfeit tickets are in circulation, but about a week previous to the sailing of the steamer, two counterfeiters (one of them a detective) were arrested, and the detective convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. The other, a Spaniard, is awaiting his trial.

It was also stated in New-Orleans that Right Rev. Gen. POLK was in command at Mobile, and was preparing for an attack on the Federal pickets. Slight skirmishes had taken place near Manchac and Kerner, but without loss to our troops, while the rebels lost a number of their men.

JACK CONNORS, *alias* Conklin, who was arrested as a deserter from the Federal army, was before the Provost Court. He was proven to be a deserter from Fort Jackson, and sentenced to be shot.

The Provost Judge had sentenced a party of young people, respectably connected, who had expressed secesh principles, to imprisonment at the forts for various terms.

Capt. SPRAGUE, of Boston, for using indecent language about Gen. BUTLER, and refusing to obey the orders of the Captain of the port, was fined $200.

The return of the fleet from Vicksburgh, brough out quite a number of Confederate badges, but no other demonstration was made.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

Mobile papers are received quite frequently in New-Orleans. They furnish the following interesting items which have before been overlooked in consequence of the "irregularity of the mails" between the North and rebeldom:

GEN. VAN DORN AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, July 21.

Gen. VAN DORN has issued a general order—No. 9—in which occurs the following section:

"3. The publication of any article in the newspapers in reference to the movements of the troops is prohibited; and if the editor or proprietor of any newspaper published in any of the counties hereinbefore designated shall publish any editorial article, or copy into his paper any article or paragraph calculated to impair confidence in any of the commanding officers whom the President may see fit to place over the troops, such editor or proprietor shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, and the publication of the paper shall be thereafter suspended."

This order, if enforced throughout the country, would establish the most thorough and absolute military despotism that ever disgraced any age or nation. The idea that the people should not be allowed to criticise the conduct of their agents, is too monstrous for contemplation. The privilege of the Press to expose official incompetency, is its highest birthright, and the unshackled exercise of that power the strongest safeguard of liberty. Such an assumption of authority has not been attempted or conceived even by LINCOLN. It "out-Herods Herod."

A cotemporary well remarks that an independent Press and an independent people will not submit to such an arbitrary edict.

THE STEAMSHIP CUBA AT MOBILE.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of July 26, gives the following particulars of the manner in which the *Cuba* ran the blockade of that port:

"As she ran in, in broad daylight, making a neck and neck race with a Yankee gunboat, we suppose there is no need of making a mystery of it. She left Havana Sunday night, her trip being protracted by some misadventure, of the particulars of which we are not fully informed. Her pursuer, this morning, fired several harmless guns at her, in hope of crippling her, and indeed she escaped by the skin of her teeth, being obliged to cut up a portion of her cabin to make steam. Her cargo is worth half a million of dollars, consisting chiefly of arms, powder, lead, medicines and blankets

She lay a long time in Havana, waiting for authentic news from Mobile, all the intelligence received there until recently, being *via* Key West, and consisting of 'authentic accounts' of a three days' bombardment, of the surrender of the city, &c. This news had the effect of making a Union man of Capt. MCCONNELL, but Mr. PEPPER, the supercargo, got rid of him and brought the boat back with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his partners in the enterprise."

A WEAK POINT.

A letter to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Chattanooga, July 24, says:

"An Atlanta paper, the other day, thought proper to give circulation to a rumor that the bridge at Loudon, over the Tennessee River, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, had been burnt, which showed a great want of discretion, to say the least of it, and was highly displeasing to the military authorities. For reasons, suiting a purpose at the time, it was thought best not to contradict this report, while, at the same moment, it would be doing a friendly act to that journal to make it aware of the fact that the publication of such rumors (especially when they are utterly false and without foundation) is not unattended with suspicions of a grave character. I allude to this subject in the way of friendly caution, and because of the vital importance to us, at this time, of giving to the public only facts, and then only when it is proper they should be known. *It is well known that there is a good deal of Yankee element in Atlanta, and for this reason greater caution should be used, and military movements of ours should be strictly suppressed, even to the arrival and departure of military officers.* The enemy will find them out soon enough without assistance—while there is no danger in the world of harping on the enemy and their movements as much as they please.

FIRE IN MOBILE.

The Mobile *Telegraph*, of the evening of the 21st, says: "A fire broke out a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning in the stable on the premises situated on the southeast corner of Royal and Madison streets, which consumed the entire half square, comprising a saw-mill, three warehouses, several shanties and a lumber yard. The loss is estimated as follows: Mr. J. F. JEWETT, on the building, $6,000, no insurance. Mr. DAVIS, on lumber and material in the yard and mill, from $4,000 to $5,000—he has about one-third insurance. GAVING & OATLAND owned most of the lumber, the exact amount not known; no insurance. Messrs. HAMILTON & YOUNG had about 1,800 sacks of guano burnt; we were unable to learn whether there was any insurance on it or not. Mr. DAVIS also lost six very valuable mules, which remained in the stable until they were completely wrapped in the flames, and so died, notwithstanding every exertion was made to get them out."

FROM COLUMBUS, MISS.

A letter, dated Columbus, (Miss.,) July 19, contains the following paragraphs:

"Several members of the Columbus Riflemen—a most excellent company, which was captured at the fall of Fort Donelson—succeeded a short time ago in making their escape from the prisons of Chicago, and after arduous, adventurous and often amusing journeys, in finding their way to their sunny clime and homes.

A few days ago a 'grand review' was held by Gen. ADAMS of all the troops stationed at this point. One-fourth of the militia of this State has been called for to act as minute-men, and will, I have been informed, probably, soon go into camps of instruction. The Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, who is so well known to many of your readers, delivered here, on last Monday, a most able and eloquent address upon the features of the war.

Several fine showers have fallen here during the present week, and the crops, which had commenced to droop, now look up and promise well."

THE TROOPS AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile Tribune, July 28.

Some change is making in respect to the position of our forces. As far as Mobile is concerned, we learn that it is to send off those troops which are not thoroughly acclimated here. We expect soon to hear of the transfer hither of some of our own soldiers, who are to the manner born, and feel as safe here, in respect to health, as they would in a mountainous region.

MISCELLANEOUS ITMES.

The following memorandum accompanied a letter dated Quincy, Fla., July 4: "Crop of corn made in this region, and enough for two years; tobacco, the Florida seed leaf, for cigars, very fine; provisions of all sorts as promising as could be wished. Health of the country good."

Rice flour is coming into very general use. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "We have tried it, and for butter-cakes and waffles there is nothing better. Mix it with corn meal or wheat flour, and it makes excellent bread. It requires much less lard than the common meal or flour used alone."

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 26th ult., says: "We learn that the collections in this city for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, have reached already $14,000. These are all private contributions. The corporation of Mobile has added $3,000 to the fund."

The Mobile *Tribune* says: "SCOTT'S Partisan Rangers of Virginia, give notice in the Richmond papers, that inasmuch as four of their number, who were captured, have been hanged by the Yankees, henceforth they will give *no quarter*."

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 25th, says:

"S. D. BAKER, of the late firm of LYLES & BAKER, cotton house at Mobile, died very suddenly on the 22d inst., at the Exchange Hotel, in Montgomery, with congestion of the brain."

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* of the 21st says: The gunboat *Georgia* has an armament of ten guns, which have been named for the cities and counties of the State whence the largest donations have been received.

A dispatch from Dr. JOHN J. JOHNSON to Gov. SHORTER, says that the bodies of Col. LOMAX, Adj. JOHNSON and Capt. MAYES have been found and fully identified.

The crops throughout Southern Georgia are most excellent. The average of cotton planted cannot be two acres to the planter. So says the Mobile *Advertiser*.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 19th, says: Gen. HOWELL COBB was lately received at one of the Georgia hospitals in Richmond, sick of camp fever.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* learns that Gen. TOOMBS has resigned his command, with the view of retiring from the army.

The Mobile *Tribune* announces the arrival of Major-Gen. (Bishop) POLK and Staff in that city on the 27th ult.

On the 16th ult., the Richmond *Enquirer* appeared in a dress of new type, cast in Richmond.

DOINGS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

KENTUCKY.

SKIRMISHING NEAR PIKETON.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 14.

We have just conversed with a highly intelligent gentleman, a citizen of Piketon, in Pike County, recently driven out from home by the guerrillas. He says that he learned by some of the Home Guards—refugees from Prestonsburgh, in Floyd County—that Cerro Gordo WILLIAMS was at that place on Thursday last, with one thousand five hundred men; that the rest of his brigade was scattered at different points not far off, and that HUMPHREY MARSHALL was reported to be behind with another brigade, said to be ordered to Catlettsburgh, in Boyd County, on the Big Sandy. The two rebel brigades were supposed to number six or eight thousand men.

There was a skirmish at Piketon, on Monday of last week, between some of the Home Guards and a greatly superior force of the guerrillas, another on Tuesday near that place, and a third on Wednesday at Peter Creek, in the edge of Pike County. At Piketon the Home Guards numbered only 65, but drove out the rebels on Monday, none being killed on either side. After the skirmish near that place, on Tuesday, nine dead rebel bodies were found upon the scene of conflict. Subsequently, however, the rebels mustered in much stronger force, and our Guards retreated from Piketon. On Wednesday, at Peter Creek, nine Home Guards were killed, and a considerable number of guerrillas. The Guards at that Point, numbering only 70 men, twice defeated the rebels to the number of 150, but the strength of the latter being increased by reinforcements to 300, the Guards retreated.

At Piketon the rebels, after the retreat of the Home Guards, robbed our informant of property worth from three to five thousand dollars, and took from other Union men the whole of their stock, &c. Among the guerrilla leaders, were MENEFEE, MOORE, WITCHER and HARMON. MENEFEE was afterwards seen driving off a drove of stock a mile long toward the Virginia line. Our informant says there is a general uprising, for the invasion of Kentucky, in the Virginia border counties of Wayne, Logan, McDowell, Buchanan, Wise, &c. A prominent Kentucky rebel of WILLIAMS' Brigade claimed in Pike County the other day that the rebels would in a very few days be 30,000 strong on this side of the Virginia line, but this was probably an idle boast. Undoubtedly our friends in Eastern Kentucky are in sore need of protection from the horrible depredations of guerrillaism, and undoubtedly they will receive it. But they should receive it speedily. Delay may overwhelm them in hopeless ruin.

AN INVASION THREATENED.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 14.

In addition to the authentic information that HUMPHREY MARSHALL and WILLIAMS have returned to Piketon and Prestonburgh, and the presence of JOHN MORGAN on the line of the Nashville Railroad, we have other evidences of a contemplated invasion of our State simultaneously from several points accumulated upon us. A very close observer of military experience, who is attached to the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, now at Cumberland Gap, writes that MORGAN had left Knoxville with two theusand men, and this is fully confirmed by the events of Tuesday. He tells us, too, that rebel forces are concentrating both on the right and the left of the Gap, one object doubtless being to cut off the supplies which are being sent forward from the Ohio River to Gen. MORGAN. Eight or ten days ago two long trains of cars passed over the Knoxville Road from Virginia, and all the rebel troops in that vicinity are without tents and require but little transportation. Indeed our informant hears that they have laid aside their tents almost entirely, to be ready for quick and active movements. These are not mere camp rumors, but are derived from men who have been within the rebel lines for the purpose of obtaining information. All concur in the opinion that Kentucky is to be invaded at once. While most of this intelligence is from the movements of the Confederates in East Tennessee, southwest of the Gap, something from the opposite or northeast direction indicated to our correspondent that Kentucky was to be threatened in that quarter also, and this supposition is likewise confirmed by the information given to us by a citizen of Piketon, who was driven out from home by the guerrillas. What our informant deduced from the reports of scouts and the known active movements of the rebels become plain matter of fact from circumstances transpiring within our knowledge. It only remains that those in authority should make all necessary preparations to repel these new raids with which our State is threatened. Let them call upon loyal Kentuckians for assistance, and there will be a noble response to the call.

TENNESSEE.

GEN. NEGLEY'S OPERATIONS

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
COLUMBIA, TENN., Monday, Aug. 11—3 P. M.

My movement against the guerrillas, who have committed the late outrage, has been completely successful. Maj. MCGOWAN, in command of the Third Kentucky cavalry and First Tennessee Cavalry, numbering one hundred and eight men, engaged one hundred and seventy-five of the enemy, near Kinderhook, at 5 A. M., continuing the contest fiercely for four hours. Seven were found killed, and a large number were wounded. Twenty-seven prisoners were captured among which are a number of officers. Our loss was three killed. The woody and broken character of the country, and the combatants being scattered, prevents an actual estimate of the enemy's loss.

I have received news from Maj. S. H. KENNEDY of my staff, commanding another portion of the expedition. He is driving the enemy in every direction.

JAS. S. NEGLEY, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

MISSOURI.

The following dispatches were received at Headquarters in St. Louis:

HUDSON, August 12—10 P. M.

To Gen. Schofield:

GUITAR caught POINDEXTER at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, at 9 o'clock last night; attacked all round him, killed ten or twelve, wounding twenty or thirty, captured his whole train, one-third of his horses, arms, and all his baggage and ammunition. This accounts for POINDEXTER'S hurry in passing Utica to-day.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13.

Brig.-Gen. Schofield:

Maj. MONTGOMERY drove COFFEE out of Humansville Monday night, at 10 o'clock. Dividing his forces, with the artillery and Fourth Missouri Militia he moved toward Stockton and ordered a detachment of the Sixth Missouri toward Bolivar, COFFEE having taken that direction, but afterward changed his course to Stockton, where MONTGOMERY attacked him successfully at daylight, killing and wounding a number of COFFEE'S men. The cavalry was in pursuit of the flying enemy at last accounts. The Major speaks in the highest terms of the Fourth Missouri State Militia. Maj. DALE was wounded in the wrist—our only casualty.

E. B. BROWN, Brigadier-General.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NASHVILLE.

GOV. JOHNSON BRINGING THE REBELS TO TERMS.

Under date of Nashville, Aug. 10, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

To-morrow, a call will be made upon the merchants and others doing business here, to unconditionally take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or close their concerns. Already Col. MILLER, at the suggestion of the Governor, has "confiscated," temporarily, nearly a thousand "contrabands," who are engaged in assisting in fortifying the city, which will be done in an elaborate style, embracing the services of two engineers, who have just arrived from Gen. BUELL'S army. As another proof of the Governor's mode of transacting business in these terrible times, I quote the following document. I think it will superinduce a great increase of "loyalty:"

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: —— —— has been authorized by me to call upon you for — horses, suitable for cavalry, to be employed in the service of the State of Tennessee and the Government of the United States, in putting down the existing rebellion.

It is hoped you will have no hesitancy in complying with this requisition for so patriotic a purpose, and that, too, without delay.

The terms and conditions upon which the horses will be received in the service of the Government, will be set forth in a certificate of indebtedness, which will be given as evidence that the horses have been received by a properly authorized agent of the Government. Respectfully, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, —— County.

This is to certify that I have, this — day of ——, A. D. 1862, under authority of the Government of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, as a regularly constituted agent thereof, received of ——, the property described and valued as above. Payment for said property will be made by the United States, at some time hereafter indicated, provided the presentation of this certificate of indebtedness shall be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of the claimant from the date hereof.

REGULATING THE CHURCHES.

We find the following order in the Nashville *Union*:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
NASHVILLE, Aug. 4, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 63.—[*Extract.*]—It having been represented to the Colonel commanding that the disloyal members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of the City of Nashville, have usurped the control of the church edifice and parsonage, and ousted the loyal Pastor thereof, it is ordered that the control and occupation of said church building and parsonage be surrendered to the loyal members of the church—the church building to be used as a post-chapel for the use of the United States soldiers, strangers and loyal citizens, under the direction and control of the loyal members of the Second Presbyterian Church. By order of

Col. JOHN F. MILLER, Commanding.

S. HOWLAND, A. A. A. G.

The *Union* adds: "In accordance with the above order, the control of the church buildings of the Second Presbyterian Church has been surrendered to the loyal members of the session of said church, and it is their purpose to open it for Divine service every Lord's Day, making such arrangements for the supply of the pulpit as they may be enabled. All officers and soldiers of the United States, all strangers who may happen to be in the city, as well as the citizens of Nashville and the members of the congregation, are cordially invited to attend.

The church will be open for public worship on Sabbath morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. Prof. MATTHEWS, of Danville, Ky., Chaplain of the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment. The exercises of the Sabbath School will be held at the usual time. Future appointments will be announced from time to time."

IMPRESSING REBEL SLAVES.

Col. MILLER has issued the following order to the rebel slaveholders in this county, and will impress one thousand slaves to construct strong fortifications for the defence of the City:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
NASHVILLE, Aug. —, 1862.

Mr. ——:

SIR: You are hereby directed and required to furnish at the office of the Provost-Marshal, in the City of Nashville, on or before the morning of the day of , 1862, for the service of the Government of the United States, in the erection of fortifications, able-bodied negro laborers to the number of , to be provided by you with daily subsistence and axes, spades or picks, one to each man, the term of service to be determined at the pleasure of the Government and the time, mode and terms of payment to be made known by Certificates of Labor, which will be furnished you after the service shall have been performed. By command,

Col. JOHN F. MILLER,
Commanding Post.

PAROLE BREAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD,
NASHVILLE, Aug. 6, 1862.

IRA CONWELL, a physician and resident of Nashville, a prisoner, having been paroled upon his honor (by Lieut.-Col. CASSILLY, then acting Provost-Marshal,) to visit the city on business, and to return to the prison at 4 o'clock P. M., of August 5, and having taken his solemn pledge: All officers and men of the Provost Guard are hereby ordered to arrest the said IRA CONWELL if he can be found, and bring him forthwith to these headquarters, that he may be dealt with as a man of *broken faith* and *violated honor* deserves.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL,
Col. and Provost-Marshal.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GEN. MCCOOK.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

From Capt. BART we have obtained some additional particulars of the sad catastrophe, ending Gen. R. L. MCCOOK'S earthly career.

The General was not riding in advance of his whole brigade, as the first accounts led us to suppose, but between the several regiments composing it. The Eighteenth Regulars and a part of the First Ohio Cavalry, had passed over the road ahead of him. The rebel assassins lay in waiting in brush adjoining the road all the morning, and managed to remain undiscovered by the advance body of the brigade. It is supposed that they were fully apprised by citizen spies of the General's helpless condition and mode of traveling, and formed an ambush for the special purpose of his assassination. They were about 150 strong, and partly composed of FORREST'S Cavalry, and partly of residents in the vicinity. The individual who shot the General is known to be one of the latter. The cowardly murderer goes by the name of CHARLES WOOD

The General was accompanied by his usual escort of twelve of the First Ohio Cavalry, on the day of his death. Unfortunately, just before the guerrillas commenced their work, he sent three of these with orders to different portions of the brigade. At the time the attack was made, three others were off the road, looking out for a camping ground. The escort was thus reduced to six. Of the corporal's guard, five started to run after the first shot from the rebels. In vain did the remaining one call upon them not to act like cowards, but stand and defend their General. In vain did the latter himself order them to rally in the road between the guerrillas and his vehicle, so as to give him time to get a start. They followed their craven instincts, and sacrificed their General. The brave sixth man stood alone, and was wounded and captured. The General was riding in a spring wagon and lying down.

Capt. HUNTER BROOKE, formerly of this city, was riding with the General, who, owing to his feeble condition, was lying in the bottom of the box. When the guerrillas opened fire upon the conveyance, Gen. MCCOOK at once exclaimed, "The bushwackers are upon us," ordered the driver, his negro servant JOHN, to turn quickly around, and rose to his knees to assist him in holding the frightened horses. The team was just fairly started when the murderer of the General came up and ordered it to halt. It being impossible to check the spirited horses at once, the team kept moving, when the guerrilla again ordered it to halt, but almost instantaneously fired the fatal shot from his carbine, although Capt. BROOKE begged him not to fire upon a sick man. Another rebel rode up at the same time and aimed his gun, when the General told him, reproachfully, "You needn't shoot, I am already fatally wounded." The bullet passed entirely through his body, fatally tearing the intestines.

The main body of the rebels pursued the flying escort, and but three or four remained with their victim. The General was driven

may be necessary, for which transportation will be furnished you by the Commanding General on your requisition, or the cost of the same will be reimbursed by the Secretary of War from the army contingent fund. You will be expected to report frequently to this Department the progress and prospects of the work, and make any suggestions that may occur to you from time to time, as useful in facilitating its accomplishment.

This appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) P. C. BUCKINGHAM,
Brigadier-General and A. A. G.

A true copy.
T. J. WEBB, Major and A. A. A. G.

GEN. LANE AND "PERSONS OF AFRICAN DESCENT."

OFFICE OF RECRUITING COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2—1. The persons of African descent who may desire to enter the service of the United States in this Department, shall fully understand the terms and conditions upon which they will be received into such service. Recruiting officers who are authorized under instructions from this office to receive such persons shall, before receiving them, read to them and in their presence, the following sections of the act entitled "an act to amend the act calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress and repel invasion," approved Feb. 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862, as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife or children owe service or labor to some person who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

By order of JAMES H. LANE,
Commissioner of Recruiting.

T. J. WEED, Major and A. A. A. G.

A MISSISSIPPI REFUGEE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Warren County, Miss., a Union man who lives about six miles from Vicksburgh, on the Yazoo, comes to St. Louis on the *Queen of the West*, a refugee and a volunteer. He is well acquainted in Vicksburgh, and up to the 18th of July was in the city almost daily, thus being fully acquainted with the state of things there. He was at that time arrested and put in jail there on suspicion of being disloyal to the Confederacy, but offered the opportunity to enlist, of which he at length availed himself, and joined JOHNSON'S Cavalry, but with the intention of escaping the first opportunity. His service to the Confederacy lasted about two hours only, and he claims no pay or pension. He escaped and got to Commodore DAVIS' flotilla.

The rebel force at Vicksburgh, he says, did not exceed 4,000 effective men. Such was the want of provisions that the soldiers then had what was called but quarter rations, and that of a poor quality. The commissary declared, in his hearing, that he had scoured the country for eighty miles, and that it was impossible to find subsistence. A very few days' prolongation of the siege, he asserts, would have resulted in starving out the rebel force.

Vicksburgh was destroyed—the poorer people scattered a few miles in the country and finding such shelter as they could, while those who had the means of removing to a greater distance, had taken refuge with relatives, friends or acquaintances, inland. Reports of deaths among those who had removed were of daily occurrence, many of them, he believes, from want, if not actual starvation. There was no medicine to be had in Vicksburgh at any price.

The houses in Vicksburgh, he says, were ridded by the bombardment from the fleet. They were, however, unoccupied. Several were burnt by the shell. His fare while in the jail was very scanty—a piece of corn-bread twice a day and water. The rations served to the soldiers are of the poorest quality, the meat being that of such cattle as could be found, and wholly unfit for slaughter.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

GEN. CASS ON THE REBELLION.

Gen. CASS was present at a mass meeting held in Hillsdale, Mich., on Aug. 14. He made the following brief address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am sufficiently warned by the advance of age that I can have but little active participation in public affairs. But if time has diminished my power to be useful to my country, it has left undiminished the deep interest I feel in her destiny, and my love and reverence for our glorious Constitution, which we owe to the kindness of Providence and to the wisdom of our fathers. That Constitution which has ruled us so long and happily is now assailed by an armed rebellion, as causeless in its origin as it is wicked in its objects; and its integrity rests upon the energy and patriotism of the people, and upon the zealous and efficient support of the Government in its efforts to bring this contest to a speedy and successful issue. We have the power to do this, and, with the determination to exert it, the work will soon be done. Our right to establish our Government was asserted and maintained in the days of our weakness; we must not shrink from the duty of defending it in the days of our strength.

I did not come here to-day to make you a formal address. I do not feel equal to the task, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few brief remarks.

The attempt to suppress this rebellion has called for prodigious efforts and these have been cheerfully made. In all the records of history it is difficult to find such an example of the immense extent to which peaceable citizens, unaccustomed to war, have been almost instantaneously and voluntarily converted into armed soldiers, and have encountered with signal courage and good conduct the dangers and trials to which they have been exposed. And to me it is peculiarly gratifying that our own State has honorably performed its part in this generous contest of patriotic duty. I compare with wonder its condition but a few years since with the noble exertions it is now making for the general welfare. I have visited many portions of it, and your own beautiful region among them, before the Indian had given way to the industry and enterprise of the white man, and I have lived to see it rivalling its sister States in the work of defending the Constitution. And now the course of events has rendered it necessary for the Government again to appeal to the people. Additional troops are required for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. Patriotism and policy equally dictate that our force should be such as to enable us to act with vigor and efficiency against our enemies and reduce them to unconditional submission to the laws. Foes will then be converted into citizens by the restoration everywhere of the Constitution to its legitimate authority as it came from the hands of the framers. And shall this appeal be unheeded? A long life has taught me to know my countrymen better than to fear they will not answer to the calls made upon them. All, indeed, cannot repair to the field, nor is it necessary they should do so. It is a small portion only of the citizens able to bear arms who are required to become temporary soldiers. But we can all be useful in this labor of patriotism. Those who go, by the discharge of their military duties, and those who remain, by words and works of encouragement testifying the public feeling and gratitude, and by contributions for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers, and not less effectually by upholding the justice of our cause and by carefully avoiding everything which would have a tendency to impede the efforts of the Government or to check the patriotic ardor of the people. Our business now is with the present and the future. The differences of the past, if not forgotten, should be adjourned till the standard of the Union again floats, unopposed, from Maine to Texas, and to the Pacific Ocean.

In presuming to present these views of what our country has a right to ask of her citizens, I but urge considerations familiar to us all as household words, and which, fifty years ago, though under circumstances less imposing than those now surrounding us, called to arms numerous bodies of volunteers for the defence of our country. It has always been to me a source of pride and gratification that I was among them.

My fellow-citizens, you are this day assembled to deliberate upon the condition of our country. Never, since Governments were instituted, was there a people with more cause to be grateful to Providence for their political institutions. Till this rebellion broke out we had none to molest us or to make us afraid. Our security and freedom, and our advance in all the elements of power and prosperity were without a parallel in the records of human society. But evil days are upon us. Is this Constitution to be broken, this Union to be severed, and rival and hostile nations, how many who can tell, to be formed out of the Confederacy established by WASHINGTON and his associates? These questions must be answered by you and by the other true men of the loyal States. If we are prepared for the exertions and sacrifices which the crisis calls for, the issue will be equally glorious for us, and encouraging for the cause of free Government throughout the world. May our councils and conduct be worthy of the trust committed to us.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE REBELLION.

In a letter to the Nashville *Union*, dated Utica, Aug. 7, N. Y., PARSON BROWNLOW writes: I have been speaking for four months, to crowds ranging at 500 to 5,000, and usually about two hours. I am, therefore, rendering the Confederacy all the *service* I can, by stirring up the North to volunteer in force, and crush out this wicked rebellion. I owe them a debt of gratitude for their imprisoning me, suppressing the publication of my paper, seizing upon my town property, and driving my wife and children out of their hell-born Confederacy, upon thirty-six hours' notice!

I have canvassed the entire North, and I have spoken to more than *one hundred thousand persons*, taking great pains to learn the actual condition of the Northern mind. There is a settled purpose on the part of the Northern people, and the loyal men of the Northwest, to crush out the rebellion, at any and every cost of men, money and blood. The great body of the people of the loyal States have vowed, and their decree has been ratified in Heaven, that none but the banner of glory and beauty, known as the "Stars and Stripes," shall ever float over any State in the old United States. They have sworn that this Government shall never be divided, and that this country shall never know but one Government, and that shall be the Government of the United States.

I have spoken in all the large towns on the Hudson, and through the Mohawk Valley, to this city, and I am pleased to assure you that the call of Gov. MORGAN, in response to the President's 300,000 demand of volunteers, is responded to with alacrity, and soon New-York's proportion of them will be in the field.

The recent order of a draft by the President for 300,000 more, meets with the enthusiastic approval of old and young, in all directions, and the only regrets I have heard expressed are, that he had not ordered a draft for half a million.

The men taken from these Northern and Middle States are not even missed by these States. Everything is prosperous—crops are abundant, money is plenty; and the only evidence one sees of war is in the newspapers, and the rattle of the drum and fife at recruiting stations. True, iron-clad monsters are building, and transports, for war purposes, at various points—all going to show that the Government is in earnest, *terribly in earnest*.

I have nothing to disguise, Mr. Editor, in regard to this infernal rebellion. I am for crushing it out—no matter at what cost. I am for subjugation, coercion and *extermination*, if these measures are necessary to put down the rebellion and sustain the Government of the United States. I know the *origin* of the rebellion, and I know the *originators*,—and nothing short of an old-fashioned orthodox Hell, that burns with fire and brimstone, will reward them adequately for their services!

This is the city where Gen. HALLECK was born, and from whence he started out. This is also where Rev. JOSEPH CROSS used to figure as an ultra Abolitionist. This is the contemptible scamp who preached the sermon at Gallatin, in which he held up "BROWNLOW, JOHNSON and MAYNARD" as traitors to the South! He is now a chaplain in the rebel army. I am procuring the documents, including his old letters, to show him up in his true, but infamous colors.

A WAR MEETING IN NEWPORT, R. I.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting, at which Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, made the leading speech, was held in Newport, R. I., on Aug. 11. The following letters were read from Gov. SPRAGUE and AUGUST BELMONT:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE, August, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to address a mass meeting at Newport on the 11th inst. My duties compel me to be absent from this date covering that.

I, however, could advance nothing new to the people upon the events which are now hurriedly transpiring. The people of this country are to save the Government of their fathers, or be trampled upon by a wicked despotism. The great problem of self-government is now upon its severest trial. Can they sustain it? A few months will determine. They can if they will. It will not do for the people to look alone to their former leaders, to the rich, to the influential. They must consider that the Government is for all the people, rich and poor alike; and that in the sacrifices which are indispensable, those not in affluent circumstances suffer most. They are, then, most deeply interested to have the war speedily over: to have it prosecuted with all the energy, talent and power which are at their disposal; to strike the hardest blow, to create the greatest terror among the enemy. No white-gloved handling will do this. Strike him in his vital parts. And if the agents who are employed to do this are not up to the mark—if they are not up to a realizing sense of their duties, let them fall. Let new men and new agents occupy their places. I am heartily sick and tired of any double policy. It never has and never can succeed; and it is far better to acknowledge ourselves unfit for the great privileges we have enjoyed, unfit to govern ourselves, unfit to be American citizens; even better to make peace with the enemy upon his hardest terms, and count ourselves cowards and slaves, than first to exhaust ourselves, and then submit, as we invariably must, if we do. Forget, then, all differences, both among the people and in the Government. Banish all political creeds. Unite in a combined effort to crush out the traitors, which are those who steal from the public purse, those who discourage our efforts by dividing us as well as those who openly sympathize with the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Pledging ourselves, then, with clean hands, clear heads and steady arms, calling upon God to aid us, let us hurl ourselves with all our strength, with all our might upon the enemy, and end the war. This alone will do it, and it is for the people of each State to say, it must and shall be done. Let no one be deceived as to the actual state of the Government, and resolve it for himself and his children every man must do something for its defence.

Thanking you for the invitation you have given me, and begging to be excused for the length of this reply, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

To his Honor, W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of Newport, R. I.

BELLEVUE-AVENUE, Aug. 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that, being called by pressing engagements to New-York, it will not be in my power to comply with your kind invitation to address the mass meeting to be held in Touro Park on Monday next.

It would have been a source of sincere gratification to me to meet my fellow-citizens of Newport on this momentous occasion, and to raise my feeble voice in aid of the sacred cause of the Union and the Constitution, for which the President has made so well-timed and earnest an appeal to the patriotism of our people.

The South, misled by the teachings of reckless politicians, has, in its mad efforts to destroy our common country, shown an energy and determination worthy of a better cause. Throughout the revolted States, every able-bodied man, from the age of 16 to 60, is at this moment in arms against those glorious institutions bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic, and which, until now, had rendered our country the admiration and envy of the civilized world. If we mean successfully to withstand their wicked onslaughts; if we intend to preserve to our children the precious inheritance of constitutional liberty; if we hope to save from disgrace and defeat the sacred symbol of our greatness and our liberties, that banner which floated victoriously over every battle-field until betrayed and attacked by its own children, then we must at once obey the call of duty, and rush without a moment's delay to the support of our Government.

Whatever may be thought and said by our domestic and foreign foes in order to exaggerate our losses in the late battles before Richmond, and generally to undervalue our gallant army and navy, we can proudly point to numerous victories and immense advantages which we have gained over the rebels in last year's campaign. We hold New-Orleans and the Mississippi,—the very artery of their existence, and the Union flag has a stronghold in every one of the revolted States. I am firmly convinced that with the additional forces which the Government intends to put into the field, and which the people will cheerfully and promptly put at its disposal, we can and will crush the rebellion before the end of the year.

Once the Confederate army conquered and dispersed, and we shall see the South cut loose from their wicked leaders, and return eagerly to share with us the blessings of that Union to which alone we all owed our former greatness and prosperity.

Rhode Island has ever been foremost in the defence of our National liberties, and I have no doubt your meeting will prove a new incentive to her sons to follow the noble example of their fathers and brothers, who, on many a battle-field, have sealed with their blood their undying love for their country.

Incapacitated by lameness from bearing arms in the defence of our country, I am still anxious to do my share as a good citizen in the hour of our National trial. I beg to suggest to you that a fund be raised by subscription for the support of the needy families of the soldiers from this city or State. If this proposition meets with the approval of our citizens, I am prepared to give $1,000 to the Committee which your meeting may deem proper to appoint for the collection of subscriptions and the judicious distribution of funds. The brave soldier will fight with a better heart when he knows that those whom he has left behind are cared for by us, who cannot share his dangers and his glory. Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To his Honor WM. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of Newport.

EMPLOYING THE CONTRABANDS.

Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY lately wrote to Maj.-Gen. KEARNEY for instructions as to the employment of blacks. The following is Gen. KEARNEY'S reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Aug. 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Your communication of this date relative to contrabands is received. The Southerners employ blacks as a military unarmed element, viz.: ruralists. I am of opinion that we should employ them, unarmed, in like manner, for anything in which they can render service, and thus enable the whites to carry the musket. Therefore, I fully advise their being employed as teamsters, pioneers, (unarmed,) and as cooks in the regiments. Lieut.-Col. INGALLS will furnish them. Respectfully,
To Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY. P. KEARNEY.

In accordance with these instructions it is understood that Gen. BIRNEY has ordered each regiment in his command to obtain twenty cooks, ten teamsters, and twenty pioneers, making three hundred contrabands employed in the brigade.

THE FIRST REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a copy of an order lately issued by the Colonel of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,
SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP AT DRAYTON, Aug. 1, 1862.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS No. 33.—The Colonel Commanding takes pleasure in announcing that FREE papers will soon be issued to those *faithful soldiers* who have steadfastly stood by their colors and performed with willingness and alacrity the duties of a soldier. They have shown by their prompt and willing obedience to the orders of their officers and by their fidelity in the discharge of the various duties of camp, *that they deserve to* BE FREE; and the Colonel Commanding hopes that their conduct hereafter will justify the exercise of the authority which has made them FREE MEN.

By order of
JAMES D. FESSENDEN,
Colonel Commanding.

Lieut. LUTHER G. RIGGS, Adjutant.

The following is a copy of one of the "free papers," issued to the soldiers of this command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Aug. 1, 1862.

The bearer, PRINCE RIVERS, a Sergeant in First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, lately claimed as a slave, having been employed in hostility to the United States, is hereby, agreeably to the law of the 6th of August, 1861, declared FREE FOREVER. His wife and children are also free.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
August 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 154.—The Major-General Commanding directs the attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac to the following Executive order by the President, which has been officially published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.
EXECUTIVE ORDER.

First—Ordered, that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands for supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second—That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third—That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts and from whom both persons and such property shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of this Government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts toward the execution of these orders. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

No official copy of this order has been received at these headquarters, and the General Commanding has for this reason delayed the issuing of a general order to carry into effect the views and directions of the President. Some recent occurrences in this army have, however, shown that it has become necessary to do so, to prevent this executive order being made a pretext for military license.

The order of the President accords so substantially with the course uniformly pursued by this army on this peninsula, under the orders and instructions of the General Commanding, that no material change in any respect is required thereby in its conduct and government.

Personal property, necessary or convenient for supplies or other military purposes of this army, will be, as heretofore, seized and used by the proper Quartermasters or subsistence officers, upon the orders of commanders of army corps; or, in case of troops employed on detached service, where army corps commanders are not accessible, by order of the officer in command of such detached force.

In all cases the officers thus making the seizures shall take an account showing the kind and quantities of property seized, and by whose command; the amounts of its estimated value, and the names of persons from whom the same shall have come. Whenever circumstances admit of so doing, receipts will be given to the owners or their agents, specifying simply the particulars above mentioned. Copies of all such accounts and receipts will be transmitted in the usual manner, by the officers making them, to these headquarters.

All officers and soldiers of this army are enjoined and ordered to abstain from all seizures of private property except in the mode above prescribed; all other appropriations will be regarded and punished as pillage. The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfit for the pursuits of honest industry. This army is composed mostly of young men, and the General Commanding, to whose care they are intrusted, owes it to the parents who have sent their sons, and to the communities who have sent the flower of their youth into the military service of their country, to warn and restrain them from an evil so pernicious.

The order of the President requires the application of a similar rule in the use of real property. This, however, does not apply to such uses as are inseparable from military operations—to wit: marches, camps, pasturage, hospitals, depôts, quarters and damages occasioned by active hostilities; but no use should be made or injury done to real property beyond what is actually necessary or convenient for military purposes.

The destruction of any species of property in wantonness or malice is expressly prohibited by the President's order, as well as by the Articles of War and the usages of all civilized nations. All commanding officers are earnestly enjoined to exercise the utmost vigilance on this subject. Straggling and trespassing are the invariable indications of a tendency to this description of crime.

Inhabitants, especially women and children, remaining peaceably at their homes, must not be molested; and wherever commanding officers find families peculiarly exposed in their persons or property to marauding from this army, they will, as heretofore, so far as they can do so with safety and without detriment to the service, post guards for their protection.

In protecting private property, no reference is intended to persons held to service or labor by reason of African descent. Such persons will be regarded by this army, as they heretofore have been, as occupying simply a peculiar legal status under State laws, which condition the military authorities of the United States are not required to regard at all in districts where military operations are made necessary by the rebellious action of the State Government.

Persons subject to suspicion of hostile purposes, residing or being near our forces, will be, as heretofore, subjected to arrest and detention, until the cause or necessity is removed. All such arrested parties will be sent, as usual, to the Provost-Marshal General, with a statement of the facts in each case.

The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

Since this army commenced active operations persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected and employed, as laborers, at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal General to cause lists to be made of all persons of African descent employed in this army as teamsters for military purposes, such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail, to show from whom such persons shall have come.

Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States, in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding on their part the order of the President as to this class of persons would be inoperative. The General Commanding, therefore, feels authorized to declare to all such employes, that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

TAKING MEN FROM OLD REGIMENTS TO OFFICER THE NEW.

Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, has received the following dispatch:

Applications for men in the field to officer new regiments are so numerous that great inconvenience and injury to the service must ensue if all are granted. Some general rule will be adopted soon, and made known. By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig.-Gen. and Assist. Adj't.-Gen.

AFFAIRS IN FREDERICKSBURGH, VA

THE CONTRABANDS.

From the Fredericksburgh Banner, Aug. 6.

On last Saturday morning our attention was called to a crowd of contrabands, which, by far surpasses anything we have witnessed during the war. An elegant carriage, drawn by two splendid horses, came rolling into town, and halted in front of Gen. PATRICK'S headquarters. Being induced by curiosity to look into the interior of the carriage, we found that it was thoroughly filled with female contrabands and children, the whole cargo, including the driver and a companion by his side, amounting to ten contrabands in all. We learned from some of the party that the carriage and horses belonged to their master, who was at home when they left. In company with the carriage party there was an ox-cart drawn by four large oxen, filled with furniture and about fifteen women and small children, there were others on horseback; in all we learned that there were between twenty and thirty contrabands, all of whom had belonged to one man, as did also the carriage and horses, the cart and oxen. The whole lot of negroes, horses and carriage, cart and oxen, three years ago would have commanded in actual cash, at the lowest calculation, twenty-five thousand dollars.

A great number of contrabands are flocking into town, more for the last few days than usual, owing to the report, we suppose, that the Southern army is returning to town, and the negroes are trying to make their final exit before they arrive. What a change of things in Virginia! Negroes riding in fine carriages, and their masters and mistresses left at home to cut the wood, cook the victuals, and nurse the children. And still they shout hosannahs to secession and to JEFF. DAVIS. The reaction will come, it must come, and then woe, woe, woe to the leaders!

GEN. GIBBON'S BRIGADE.

Gen. GIBBON'S Brigade, for a long time encamped on the east bank of the river, opposite the city, was paid off Friday and Saturday last. A majority of the men, as soon as they received their money, mailed or expressed the larger portion of the two months' wages to their families and friends.

By the way, this brigade, which is composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, and the Nineteenth Indiana, is not in the least behind any brigade we have seen, either in point of discipline, appearance or good behavior of the men. Every morning at sunrise, when the men are in camp, Gen. GIBBON reviews each regiment. It is due to the General to say that he is very popular with and much loved by his command.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Protecting the Overland Mail Route—A Fight with the Indians—The Homestead Bill—For the Salmon River Gold Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

The company from this city and Territory now on service on the Overland Mail route, having been met by the troops dispatched for that service from the East, have retired westward, and are now on duty at and about Fort Bridger. The Sixth Iowa Volunteers are in the South Pass region, but, in some way or another, have managed to kick up a dust with the red men, insomuch that Lieut. GLENN and a company of said regiment had a skirmish with several hundred Sioux and Cheyennes last Saturday, a dozen miles east of the Pacific Springs, losing two men and inflicting a loss of one on the Indians. Col. COLLINS hastened up to the field, arriving there the next morning, and endeavored to cross the Sweetwater after the Indians, who had retired to the mountain heights, but his men were unable to swim that river, so no punishment was inflicted. A company of emigrants were allowed to come peaceably over the scene of the difficulty afterwards, and were told by the Indians that they intended to cut the telegraph wires, which it appears they did, as the lightning has brought us no news since that time.

In this instance it is supposed that Lieut. GLENN, or some of his company, did not act discreetly, though the particulars of the affair have not been made known.

From all I can learn, a very heavy Mormon emigration is expected across the plains the present Summer, principally from Britain and Scandinavia, but also from other parts of Europe, and gleanings from the scattered "Saints" in the United States—these latter, especially, entertaining very ominous views concerning the present civil strife in the States.

The long-expected Homestead bill can scarcely have any application in this Territory. The provision about "having borne arms," &c., is rather a poser, when associated with the idea of "Echo Cañon." Besides, from the absence of rain, the scarcity of water, the absolute necessity of irrigation, the abundance of mountain and desert when compared with the available arable and pasture land, and proper security in an Indian country, the people of this Territory are compelled to live in small clusters, strung together through these numerous valleys, and from one valley to another. Quarter sections are of little avail in such a country, where the farming land is so trifling and divided, and incessant irrigation so prime a necessity. Most of the farming lots run from five to twenty acres—very few more. Many persons prefer from ten to twenty. And again, none of this Territory is open to preëmption. There has been no formal annihilation of the Indian title. And it appears that there will be no change in this for a time, for Surveyor-General Fox has just sold off his furniture and spare traps, being under orders to locate himself in Denver and divide the gold fields of Colorado into quadrilaterals.

Emigrants for California continue to pass through our city, and a few are wending their way to the Salmon River gold fields, though, excepting for the yellow god, there can be but moderate inducements for a life on Salmon River, on the Humboldt, or on the Colorado.

Celebrating the Fourth—A Mormon Explanation of our Troubles—Brigham Young Discusses the Republican Form of Government.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

On Friday, the "Fourth" was celebrated with considerable circumstance in this city, though not with so elaborate and extensive a display as last year, for then we had all professions, businesses and trades represented in a grand procession, and the schools too were there from the various wards of the city. This year there was a procession, but after a more moderate fashion, consisting of the brass and fife and drum bands, a detachment each of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, Territorial, State, County, and City Officers, committee of arrangements, orators and readers and a few prominent citizens. The procession started from the Court-house, and made a circuit of a little over half a mile, passing BRIGHAM YOUNG'S residence, and stopping at the Bowery.

All seated, next came "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by a prayer by JOHN TAYLOR. Then the inevitable "Declaration of Independence," followed by "Hail Columbia," and the orator of the day, GEORGE A. SMITH. Mr. SMITH'S oration was extempore. He informed us that the abuse of the privileges set forth in the "Declaration" named, in no way impaired the real value of the principles embodied therein. All ages had produced their madmen, but in the principle of peace only was there good government. History showed that when a people rose up and broke their bonds, they usually fell to work to forge more galling fetters for themselves. This country now was being desolated by a cruel, fratricidal war, and the news every week was of a great battle, with thousands of men destroyed or crippled for life. This was the work of madness, folly, corruption, intrigue, and a meddlesome spirit. Liberty must triumph eventually, though it might be a long night and weary before that dawn. The fire-eating spirit begun its work in Jackson County, Missouri, when the Mormons were driven thence. That spirit spread on all sides. Hence the whole nation became lawless—everybody feeling that there was no power in the Constitution—that it could be ridden over with impunity—and now the natural result was the present unhappy civil war. If the Mormons had been protected in Missouri, the great war would never have been known. The orator concluded by exhorting the audience to preserve the principles of liberty, and render strict obedience to the Constitution and constitutional law.

"Yankee Doodle" then filled the air, and was followed by an original song for the occasion, composed by Miss SNOW, and sung by Mr. DUNBAR.

Mr. JOSEPH ROMNEY read a short address, glancing at the history of the United States, and expressing confidence in the dawn of a brighter day by-and-bye.

JOSEPH is a carpenter, and works regularly and hard at that calling. He is quite young and unassuming, and, perhaps, as promising a young man as any in the city.

A gallopade, with a "hurrah," was followed by a poem on "Life and Liberty," by Miss CARMICHAEL, the gifted daughter of another carpenter.

Mr. HENRY W. NAISBITT, one of the *literati*, read a rather long and somewhat flowery oration. He mourned considerably over the humiliating spectacle Columbia presented to the gaze of the world, but the good time coming would be here by-and-bye, when a more sublime and exalting tableaux would be exhibited.

After singing the "Fine Old Irish Gentleman," Gov. FULLER delivered a short but eloquent eulogy on WASHINGTON.

BRIGHAM then addressed the audience, and gave it as his opinion that no Territory of the United States ever lived under a Republican form of Government, for he understood a republic to mean a system under which the people chose their rulers, which the people of a Territory did not do. BRIGHAM appeared to have become concerned about the national debt that is accruing, and the amount of life that is being lost by the rebellion, and he ventured the opinion that the best thing to be done was for the North to eat their own bread and butter at home, and to tell the South they might go to their homes and raise their niggers, if they wished; that is, each party go its own way and let the other alone.

Exceedingly brief addresses by WILLIAM CLAYTON, Superintendent DEEN, and Mr. COOK, with music, prayer, and cannon, concluded the meeting.

At 2 o'clock, officials and a few other guests partook of a luncheon at the Globe, finishing up with a ball at the Social Hall at night.

In the afternoon a match at cricket was played by the "Deseret Union" and the "Eleventh Ward" Clubs, the first-named winning at one innings. The scores were as follows: "Eleventh Ward," first innings, 22; second, 24. "Deseret Union," 52. The playing is reported "according to LILLYWHITE."

Our new Governor, STEPHEN S. HARDING, of Indiana, arrived on Monday by mail-stage, accompanied by ABEL GILBERT and Col. HARDESTY, of Missouri.

DELOSS GIBSON, an escapee from the Penitentiary, and a notorious fellow in many ways, was recently sentenced at Fort Bridger, by Judge CARTER, to the Penitentiary for three months, for larceny, under the assumed name of Higgins. GIBSON was sent, per *J. C. Greenleaf*, toward this city, but at the Weber he managed to slip off. Pursuit was made, and the prisoner sighted within range, but he was not disposed to surrender, so at the sixth round a swift messenger brought him to the earth. His body was brought to this city and interred by the Warden.

A Great Day in Mormondom—Anniversary of Brigham's Entrance into the Territory—How it was Celebrated.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

This is a great day throughout the length and breadth of "Zion," being no less than the anniversary of the entrance of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his band of 140 odd "Pioneers" into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, fifteen years ago. It is regarded by the Mormons universally as the day of deliverance from "persecution" and too close a subjection to the "Gentiles." It is here considered fitting, then, that such a day should be celebrated, as becometh a new epoch in the history of a people, and to that end are the attempts of this day directed. The inhabitants of the city were informed by a salvo of artillery that the sun had arisen, and three bands, stationed severally atop of the Court-house, the Council-house and the Theatre, confirmed the tidings. Flags were then discovered flying from those buildings and several other prominent ones.

Soon after 9 A. M. the cannon announced that the procession was formed, and ready to march, and immediately afterward a brass band struck up and debouched from the South Gate of the Temple Block, followed by the whole train, which consisted of a detachment of artillery, the Twelve Apostles, the Bishops of the city, the High Council, the Presidency of the Stake, the seven first Presidents of the Seventies, the Regents of the University, the Historian and Assistants, the Superintendents and Teachers of the Common Schools, the several Presidencies (three persons in each) of the High Priests', Elders', Priests', Teachers' and Deacons' Quorums, the Deseret Musical Association, twenty-four young men and twenty-four young ladies, the children of the different common schools in the city, another brass and a fife and drum band the whole being brought up by a company of infantry. Flags, streamers, banners, *ad infinitum*, waved in the breeze. Many of the mottoes, devices and inscriptions were characteristic of the people. One batch of little fellows about three feet high, carried a painting of a beehive, which, ludicrously enough, bore the inscription. "Defenders of Zion," and which, as may be imagined, excited the mirth of the spectators to no small degree. I give a few more inscriptions: "Virtue adorns Zion;" "Truth is mighty;" "Innocence will prevail;" "Purity bringeth peace;" "Holiness to the Lord;" "Hail to the growing strength of Zion;" "The stone out of the mountains." One of the most original was—"Seceders from sin, Confederates with God, Brigham and truth." The learned languages were not entirely forgotten, as the following will show: "*Prodesse conspiciquam.*" It will be understood that the inscriptions concerning strength, defence, &c., referred to the boys, and those which discoursed of purity and virtue must be credited to the maidens. Most of the white dresses in the city must have been hunted up for the lasses on this occasion, as that color was their uniform.

The procession was probably five-eighths of a mile ong. It proceeded southward two blocks, eastward the same, northward ditto, again eastward two blocks, and returned westward, by BRIGHAM'S, where the "First Presidency" were received, and onward to the Bowery, the journey altogether being about a mile and a half.

The proceedings in the Bowery commenced with prayer by the Chaplain, W. WOODRUFF, followed by a hymn about salvation by the choir. Mr. KARL MAESER, a Prussian, with an awful German accent, delivered an extempore address on education. His text appeared to be "Excelsior." W. C. DUNBAR sang a song about "Our Mountain Home," to the air of "The Red, White and Blue." Bishop JOHN SHARP led off with three hurrahs, in which the great congregation joined lustily. Mr. ISAAC GROO read an address on behalf of the young men, creditable, but referring heavily to past "persecutors," and looking forward to the time when the "persecutors" would find the tables turned. Mr. POULTER gave a comic song, to the air "We're all a Nodding." WILLIAM CLAYTON read a brief, but rather a transcendental address to the "Pioneers," on behalf of the young ladies, and written by Miss SARAH E. CARMICHAEL. The choir sang an anthem, and Mr. THOMAS, the leader, gave the "Marseillaise." Mr. POULTER sang another of his comic songs, the burden of which was:

"Ha! ha! ha! I can but laugh, Sirs,
For God gives wheat and the devil gives chaff, Sirs."

Mr. POULTERS singing "took" amazingly. Mr. RANDALL sang the "Little Merry Fat Man."

Gov. HARDING was introduced by BRIGHAM, and then delivered a short address, in which he hoped he should fulfill his duties to the satisfaction of the people, eulogized them for their patriotism at this trying period, rather commended them for their unswerving devotion to their religious faith, thought that though they might be cast down in consequence of one of their peculiar notions, yet they would not be destroyed; concluded by expressing his belief that the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution would come out of the present fiery ordeal victorious. The Governor was vigorously applauded at intervals, and altogether his effort appeared to be eminently satisfactory to his hearers. As an indication of the appreciation it met with, a Mormon bystander exclaimed: "Good for the Governor, he has blundered into some truths."

BRIGHAM, expressed his satisfaction on the occasion, and thought it a fine thing that nearly all the children before him were natives of this valley. He said, one thing was not generally known, which was, that before coming here, he had written letters to every Governor of State and Territory in the Union, asking for an asylum for the Mormon people. He received but five answers, and they all in the negative: whereupon he (BRIGHAM) and his associates resolved to establish themselves in the Great Basin of North America. He expressed the conviction that the Mormons would yet be alone in sustaining the Constitution of the United States.

An anthem by the choir, and a benediction by Mr. FRANKLIN D. R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1862.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army this morning. We are unable even to guess where the army is at the present time. Our Washington correspondent states that everybody there is in a state of complete bewilderment regarding Gen. HALLECK'S plans.

A private note from Fortress Monroe, dated Aug. 14, says: "The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and, by to-morrow, I hear, the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by water. The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river night before last.

We have the gratifying intelligence that Col. CORCORAN has been released from his captivity among the rebels. He, together with Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BROWN and Maj. ROGERS, reached Fortress Monroe yesterday, and was expected to start for Washington immediately. Three hundred and twenty of our officers have been exchanged, including Lieut.-Col. KANE.

The Boston *Journal* has a dispatch, stating that Gen. BURNSIDE, with his army, has arrived at Culpepper Court-house.

The troops responding to the new call for three hundred thousand volunteers are beginning to arrive at their destinations at the rate of over five thousand per day. Within the next week it is probable that the number daily will be doubled, or, perhaps, trebled.

Our advices from Key West, which are to the 9th inst., are important. Another British steamer has been captured off the Bahamas—the lucky captor this time being the United States steamer *Santiago*. The prize is the *Columbia*, a propeller, loaded with forty Armstrong guns and carriages ready for mounting, several thousand Enfield rifles, a large quantity of army blankets, lace, tin and various other articles, valued in England, the supercargo says, at $200,000. She is in port at Key West, awaiting the action of the prize Court. There have been about thirty cases of yellow fever at Key West which proved fatal, out of a population of about four thousand, while many have recovered and others are doing well. The disease is not of a very fatal type, and quite readily yields to judicious treatment. The weather was also favorable.

We have at last learned the exact truth in regard to the battle of Tazewell, East Tennessee, which the rebels have sought to claim as a great victory. It is a kind of victory which we are perfectly willing they shall gain in every battle. It appears, according to the testimony of a National officer who left Cumberland Gap on the 12th inst., that Gen. DECOURCEY'S Brigade was attacked by STEVENSON'S rebel Division on the 9th inst., but defeated the rebels with heavy loss—one of our regiments, the Fourteenth Kentucky, driving back four rebel regiments. The National loss was but three killed and fifteen wounded. Fifty-seven of our men were taken prisoners, but they were immediately exchanged for a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel. The rebel officers admitted a loss of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and the Knoxville papers give a list of 109 killed. We captured 213 wagon loads of forage, and lost the knapsacks of two regiments. There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any engagement, excepting that at Tazewell.

BRECKINRIDGE'S attack upon Baton Rouge, it is pretty well settled, was a miserable failure, thanks to the lucky fatality which overtook the ram *Arkansas*. We learn from a dispatch from him to VAN DORN, dated the 5th inst., that on that morning he made an attack, expecting the cooperation of the rebel ram. He says that after a struggle of five hours he drove our troops to the arsenal and tower, and to the cover of the gunboats. His "diminished, exhausted force" could not take the arsenal, and he "withdrew one mile and a half from the city, hoping to renew the attack in half an hour." But he didn't, as is proved by his dispatch of the next day, stating that nothing decisive had occurred. He acknowledges that his loss was as heavy as ours, but insists that we had five thousand troops to his three thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

One day's later advices from Europe have been received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*. She left Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th inst. The news is not specially important. It was rumored that there was to be another Congress of European Sovereigns soon, at Cologne. The French newspapers were insisting on Rome being delivered to Italy. The statement is made that GARIBALDI has but about 850 followers with him—all poorly armed. Rumor has fixed upon another King for Mexico, in the person of MURAT. This rumor was current at Madrid. Another battle had been fought between the Turks and the Montenegrins, the result of which both claimed as a victory. The later commercial intelligence by the *Anglo-Saxon*, by way of Londonderry, has not yet come to hand.

A detachment of sailors for the new *Ironsides* has been received at Philadelphia from this City. This vessel now presents a very novel appearance. Three flagstaffs have been placed on the upper deck, which do not look thicker than brush handles from the shore. Several pieces of timber have been raised on the deck for derricks, the whole giving to her any other appearance than that of a ship-of-war. A large number of men are at work upon the iron-clad frigate night and day. It is still uncertain when she will sail.

Before Judge CADWALADER, in Philadelphia, on Friday, Mr. G. M. WHARTON resumed the argument, on behalf of the claimants, in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda*. An attempt was made to explain the difficulty in the mind of the Court in regard to the absence of papers as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, also in regard to the alleged control of the cargo by JOHN FRAZER & Co., of Charleston. From remarks by the Judge it was evident that he regards the absence of the papers as a very strong circumstance to sustain the allegation that the cargo was not destined for Nassau but for Charleston. Mr. GIBBONS follows Mr. WHARTON in the argument.

The subscriptions to the volunteer fund in Philadelphia have reached the munificent sum of $402,645.

The United States steam transport *Mississippi*, Capt. BAXTER, arrived last night from Fortress Monroe in 26 hours, bringing 826 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army.

Persons who have lately come from Fort Larned say that a large gathering of wild Indians are now encamped on the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas, for the purpose of receiving their annuities and presents from the Government. The number is estimated at thirty-five thousand, and embraces portions of all the wild tribes of the plains and mountains. They have caused some uneasiness among the settlers in that vicinity, who seem to fear that they will commit depredations.

The Cotton market is very dull, and prices are easier. Coffee is rather quiet. Molasses and Rice are also quiet, yet steady. Sugars are steady and in limited demand. Freights are fairly active, and rates are much firmer at the close. The Flour market generally is dull, but the arrivals are small, and prices for the most part are maintained. Rye Flour is steady, and in moderate request. Corn Meal is scarce and firm. Wheat is in fair request, at full prices for choice, which is scarce and wanted; but common qualities are heavy at the close. Corn is in lively demand, and prices are firm. Oats are again firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is quiet, but steady. Beef is in fair request. Bacon is dull. Cut Meats are firm and in moderate request. Lard is firm and in moderate demand. Butter and Cheese are in good request, at the advance.

Unionism an Unknown Quantity in the Southern Problem.

The exact value to be attached to the latent Union sentiment of the South is one of those problems on which experience throws singularly little light. If it were a purely abstract inquiry, it might be permitted to go without an effort at solution. Unhappily it is of all puzzles one of the utmost practical moment; for upon it depends the entire action of the National Government; and consequences of the direst moment to the future of the whole country, and to each of the conflicting sections, rest upon the determination. If there be really an appreciable loyal sentiment in the rebel States, it may be the duty of the Administration to advance always with words of conciliation upon its lips; to appeal to the repressed Unionists that they join the National armies and give fighting evidences of fidelity; and to discriminate jealously against any compulsory employment of the negroes and other property of Union men, when subsisting our forces upon the enemy. The entire range of relations between the Government and the people of the rebel States, is materially affected by the existence or non-existence of any considerable amount of loyalty among them.

A correspondent gives in another column, over the pseudonym "Tombigbee," his opinion that there is a very large body of the Southern population faithful in their affection for the Union and Constitution, and quite ready to take arms for those symbols of national integrity. He is confident, of his own personal knowledge, that Texas abounds with Union men, patiently waiting an opportunity to emancipate themselves. No doubt qualifies his belief that the great majority of Southern people will become bitterly hostile to the political system DAVIS and his accomplices propose to substitute for the Democratic plan; and that it is only necessary to reach them with the proofs of the retroactive and aristocratic programme contemplated by their leaders, to array them promptly on the side of constitutional authority. Other Southern witnesses, though less sanguine than this writer, are confident that in particular localities the Union feeling is strong, and only awaiting secure summons to the aid of the Government. Western Texas is always spoken of in this connection. We are all told of a regiment of Union cavalry raised in Arkansas. In Northern Alabama it is deemed possible to organize two or more regiments of such. It is only a day or two since Mr. DANIEL K. BOSWELL, an old and highly respected resident of Tishemingo County, Miss., left New-York, with authority from the War Department to raise three regiments in the neighborhood of Corinth and Pontotoc. He had no doubt whatever of his ability to fulfill his mission. There is a North Carolina Regiment in the Union Army at Newbern; and Gen. BUTLER is busily filling up a Louisiana Regiment at New-Orleans—a tedious process, however, and, upon the whole, discouraging. In East Tennessee there is known to be the very strongest and thoroughly tested devotion to the Union, needing only arms and trifling assistance to become a formidable element of opposition to the rebel usurpation. And all these evidences of scattered but unalterable fidelity, receive a certain additional force and unity from the circumstance that, in the majority of the disloyal States, the question of secession was never submitted to a popular vote; while in others the popular vote was distinctly adverse to secession.

The important query is, how far these detached and not always satisfactory proofs of loyalty, shall be permitted to influence the action of the Federal Government? It is an old principle of the jurisconsult, that "the law cares nothing for little things." What is of so slight bearing upon the merits of a case as in no sense to affect the practical result, the law turns its back upon, and leaves quite out of the reckoning. Is the Union element of the South thus inconsiderable? Or shall we, adopting an exaggerated idea of its value, at every step of our southward march, use tipped bayonets and blank cartridges, and utter smooth-tongued proclamations, for fear of exasperating and unitizing the population? We have no hesitation in deciding against the last-mentioned policy. At no stage of the National advance into the rebel States has any such accretion of loyal sentiment been found as to make its existence a matter of the least practical moment. Slaves have done more for the Union cause in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, than has been done by all the white Union men of those States. Nowhere do we hear of thousands of these oppressed loyalists shouldering the musket along side of the negro plying his spade. They have given little of countenance or encouragement to our Generals; and have, in not even the feeblest fashion, attempted to emulate the patriotic self-sacrifices of their brethren in the Border States, much less in the loyal States of the North. For all practical purposes the Southern people are a unit. When we find willing and active Union men, let us accept them as exceptional, and treat them with the greater consideration; but if we stay our hand or qualify our decisive measures, or send insufficient expeditions to TEXAS or elsewhere, counting on the aid of a Southern Union sentiment, we shall be sacrificing the salvation of the Government to a mere unsupported hypothesis. We shall act wisely only when we assume the extinction of all loyalty within the bounds of the rebel confederation.

English Consistency.

Consistency is a jewel which few European statesmen deign to wear in their coronets. A stranger to that Continent visiting the Old World, after acquiring some knowledge of its peoples and national characteristics, will assuredly expect to discover the jewel among those stolid islanders who pride themselves on the antiquity of their institutions, and whose political principles Lord PALMERSTON so well described in his anecdote of the two rival beer-house signs—"The Old Hats," and the "Old *Old* Hats." Our traveler would strangely deceive himself. It is precisely in that country, of all others, that consistency is not to be found, and to such an extent has it been ignored or scouted, that its very opposite—*expediency*—has become a political virtue. Looking around the British forum, it is almost an impossibility to point out a statesman, or prominent politician, whose opinions on most questions have not changed since his entrance into public life; a change, too, be it understood, amounting not to a modification merely, but to an absolute and radical alteration. The Hon. Mr. STANLEY, leaping frantically upon the table of his Club, and threatening the House of Lords if the Reform bill were not permitted to become a law, and the Earl of DERBY, the leader of the Tory obstructives of Great Britain, appear at a distance like different individuals. The Earl, however, is merely an example of men of all parties, for we find politicians of the stamp of ROEBUCK radical in their youth, and not merely conservative, but actually pro-Austrian in their old age. We might run through the long list of English statesmen, and furnish our readers with a laughable record of such examples, the only exceptions being men of the Cobden stamp—precisely those who wield the least influence on public affairs.

The English Press naturally follows the leadership of the men who control it, surpassing them in the rapidity of its tergiversations and the incredible manner in which it ignores all pretence to consistency. We have a notable example of this in our last files of English papers, and we are almost ready to advise the establishment of a rigid censorship in that Kingdom, so as to prevent John Bull appearing inexcusably ridiculous to the outside world. The Confiscation Act of the last session of Congress is professedly regarded by these Anglican guardians of national morality as a measure unconstitutional and tyrannical in the extreme; while other journals, notably the *Morning Post*, characterize Gen. POPE'S proclamation as inaugurating "a system of rapine, and that, in fact, it presents the obvious resource of a Government whose credit is failing." This is subsequently followed by the statement editorial, that "the confidence of the people in the solvency of the State was unbounded," whilst a letter from Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD coolly advises the bombardment of New-York City and Boston as the best mode of preventing any attack upon Canada. If the English Press possessed any regard for consistency; if, in other words, it cared for truth and the good opinion of the civilized world, it would hesitate to recommend that which it so hypocritically condemns when applied to crush rebellion; and it would still more hesitate to cast strictures upon a General and a Legislature for measures which are mild and lenient compared with its own action under similar circumstances. What, we ask, was the course pursued by the English Government at the close of the Indian mutiny, and with what consistency can we be condemned for confiscating the mere life interest of rebel chiefs in their estates, when Great Britain wrested from her rebels all interest in their lands throughout all time? Did her armies overrun the Indian Peninsula with bloodless hands, or leave untouched the property covering their line of march? The correspondents of English journals who have accompanied the National armies during the present campaign, have borne testimony unitedly to the humanity of our officers and the discipline of our troops; indeed, the representative of the London *Times* sneered continually at our "exceedingly civil war," and made merry at our kid-glove and rose-water conduct towards the rebels. This charge of rapine and cruelty certainly comes with exceeding bad grace from a nation whose armies have so frequently been convicted of crimes which make humanity shudder; whose Generals shot their prisoners from the mouths of cannon, engaged savage Indians to masacre its colonists, and stirred up the beastial passions of its soldiery with the watchword, "Beauty and booty."

We speak more in sorrow than in anger, because such a policy as the above is even more ridiculous than dangerous. This journal has never allied itself with that portion of the American Press which seeks to assist rebellion by attacks upon foreign nations and their Governments; and the very papers in England, which we now condemn, will do us the justice to admit that the NEW-YORK TIMES has ever sought to establish the most friendly feelings between the two countries.

We have been led to make the above remarks out of sympathy for a people whom we believe to be outrageously misrepresented by publications assuming to be organs of public opinion; certainly not from any fear that the teachings of those papers will be followed by the action they counsel. The violence, of which the following extracts are a sample, can have no other effect than to disgust properly constituted minds, although it proves at the same time how terribly misinformed the people must be who can listen to such ravings—such daring perversions of truth:

"President LINCOLN is not a leader of men, but the involuntary ringleader of a mob. The most gigantic plunder and peculation ever recorded in history, have gone not only unrebuked, but adopted on his responsibility. In sixteen months he has directed and wielded the instruments of ruining the vastest State, and destroying the most elaborate Constitution on the face of the earth. * * * * * The Young Napoleon of the Union; HALLECK, the incorrigible liar; HUNTER, the fool, and BUTLER, the brute—these are the choice of the 'eagle-eye' of the President—tailors, printers'-devils, linen-drapers and pettifoggers. * * * The President and his Ministers are great State criminals, steeped to the eyes in sedition and treason. * * * To cap the climax of their enormities, the miscreants have wound up their session by an impotent bill confiscating the whole property of the Confederates, and sentencing eight millions of their fellow-citizens to capital punishment! * * * Plead the case as cant pleases. Say the war is to put down Slavery. What right has any State or Federation of States to do any such thing?"

These are the *verbatim* assertions and reasonings of an influential weekly London paper enjoying an immense circulation, and samples of the tone of the majority of the English Press. America assuredly cannot be hurt by such falsehoods and stupidities; whilst their *animus* will merely strengthen her in the course she is pursuing. Such ravings only show how much fear is felt by the haters of constitutional liberty and human freedom that the rebellion is near its last end, and the democratic principle about to be reëstablished in greater force and energy than ever.

The Worship of Mediocrity.

It is the standing reproach of a democratic society that it is the purgatory of genius and the paradise of mediocrity. With ourselves it has become notorious that when a man is so unfortunate as to exhibit uncommon abilities, he usually renders himself ineligible for political honors or distinctions. It would seem that the community is possessed with that groveling quality of a sordid mind which hates superiority, and would ostracize genius, as the Athenians did ARISTIDES. One might believe it would not be unpleasing to the popular taste if some enterprising person could invent a machine for stunting intellectual development, after the fashion of idiotic barbarians who flatten the heads of their children. The masses of the community certainly appear to believe that political equality implies not only social, but should also imply intellectual equality, under pain of being severely frowned down by an outraged public opinion.

The prevalent sentiment manifests itself in many different ways. It finds expression in public conveyances and resorts, and is not altogether unknown even to the pulpit. It is found to perfection in the speeches of demagogues, who feel certain they are never so successful as when their audience is satisfied that the intellect of the speaker is of no higher an order than that of the lowest intelligence among them. Worse than all, it is demonstrated in the election of public officers of nearly all grades up to the highest; of which latter it has now become quite the custom to assume that it is impossible for a man of first-rate powers to be made President of the United States.

The causes which lead to so singular a state of affairs are of an intricate and complex character. At the outset, it is difficult to realize the possibility of a system, the logical deduction from which appears to be that, if a man would rise in life, he must assiduously belittle his understanding. Perhaps it would be fairer to modify the proposition so far as to concede that ability is as useful here as elsewhere, provided the owner has the tact not to affront the sensibilities of the people by showing too much of it. No doubt a vague apprehension exists in the popular mind that shining talents are dangerous when intrusted with executive power in a republic; yet, it were a poor commentary on our institutions to intimate that, under them, for a man to be clever he must also be vicious. Experience rather teaches the contrary. If the diffusion of education, having the general tendency to elevate the understanding, is to produce more bad men than good, we had better abandon than foster our Common School system. Manifestly, we must look further for the solution of our enigma,—and after all arrive at nothing more satisfactory than the general dogma of ROCHEFOUCAULD—that minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.

It was not thus in the early days of the Republic, and experience goes to show that we may wisely return to those early days for examples in this, as well as in other respects. Our machinery of Government is such, that in time of peace the different parts regulate, check and balance each other, and weakness or mediocrity can hardly do much harm in any official position. It is far different in the abnormal condition of war. Mistakes at such a time may prove fatal. The only way to guard against such errors is by the employment of the very first intellects the nation can command, in all departments and in all capacities. Most especially should such a principle obtain in the army and navy. Mediocrity will not save us there. We must have leaders of not average, but preëminent ability. They must be in existence somewhere, and they must be sought out, exhumed and thrust forward to the head of our columns. No respecting of persons, no sparing of sensibilities should be indulged in now, for the time has gone by for it. The safety of the whole nation is at stake, and no common-place imbecility should be permitted to endanger it. The people themselves are eager enough to give up their ridiculous prejudice in favor of intellectual middle-men, now that the integrity of their country demands the sacrifice.

RECRUITING HORSE MARINES.—The Secretary of War is always sensational. In a new batch of instructions just received here, officers recruiting for cavalry regiments are directed to receive no recruit who is not thoroughly versed in military horsemanship, and in the care of horses. As such experts can only be met with once in a twelvemonth, and as it would be necessary, in order to test them, to have a riding-school with half a dozen chargers at the command of the mustering officer, it is inferred that the Secretary, so far as mounted men are concerned, is disposed to join VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS in discouraging enlistments. Of the regiments already in the service, the larger number of men are from the country, are practiced riders, and accustomed to the handling and treatment of horses. No better material than this is at the service of Government. If better be indispensable, cavalry must be dispensed with. Why should not skill in "military horsemanship" be also applied to officers of infantry; and if it were, how many, think you, would get their commissions? Upon the whole, the present restriction may reasonably be classed with that numerous category of Mr. STANTON'S orders—those practically absurd, and promptly to be recalled.

The National Ordeal.

Nations, as well as individuals, appear to be unable or unwilling to profit by the experience of others. It needs no demonstration to prove how much more advantageously the cost of the present war might have been devoted to Pacific railways, Atlantic telegraphs, or other stupendous labors of National importance and renown. It requires no argument to establish the fact that we have enjoyed a substantial superiority over the condition of other nations, from the absence of a great debt, and the consequent immunity from onerous taxation. These truths are sufficiently evident; but their consideration has not been sufficiently powerful to deter us from military expenditures on a most colossal scale, involving an outlay in a given period for which history furnishes no precedent. The analogy thus existing between the conduct of a nation and that of an individual, will be found to be consistent, if traced through the successive stages of cause and effect to the most distant and ultimate conclusions. The man insists on testing for himself the effects of excess, physical or intellectual, rather than to accept for his guidance the example of others; the nation, in like manner, ignores history, and refuses to believe in the practical nature of any experience save its own.

There is something providential in the apparent fatuity in both cases. The hardening and sublimating processes which test the measure of strength, while they alone can develop it, are perhaps as necessary for a collective people as for the single man. All the stories about strong men, from MILO to WINDSHIP, will not make an *athlete* unless practice is added to the precept. The blessings of temperance are best appreciated by those who have in some degree suffered from the miseries of excess, and he who has known poverty learns to estimate more justly the true value of wealth. Now it is a truth—and no less a truth because unpalatable—that the American National character, as a whole, has been steadily undermined for the last half century. The chief evil we have labored under—and it might be incident to any form of government—has arisen from too rapid an accumulation of surplus wealth.

Almost the first remark of intelligent Europeans in visiting our country is of the visible and ostentatious extravagance which pervades nearly all classes of society. Fabrics, food, drink, jewelry—everything from a hackney coach to a house-front—is more expensive and showy than convenience or good taste either demand or admit. Ladies wear materials for walking dresses, which properly belong to the carriage, opera or ball-room. Their servants wear dresses the cost of which would have kept them half a year in the old country. The men are scarcely behind the gentler sex in fantastic profusion of personal adornment, and get the better of them altogether in the way of expensive wines, fast horses and their accompaniments. The hotels are temples of meretricious decoration, rather than retreats for comfortable entertainment. In fine, we behave as if possessed with the idea that, having a very economical Government, we had earned the right to be absurdly extravagant about everything else in the land beside. Such are the strictures passed upon us; that we are amenable to them, to an unfortunate extent, it would be folly to deny.

The great storm which is upon us, we may safely affirm will purify this atmosphere of extravagance, and infuse new vigor and vitality into the rusted public spirit of the nation. Let us believe that, like the misfortunes sent upon individuals, the object of the visitation is to elevate and regenerate the national character. Let us remember that if our country is destined, as we firmly trust and believe it is, to be not only the hope but the exemplar and champion of the oppressed throughout the world, it is our solemn duty to make ourselves worthy, as well as capable, of so glorious a destiny. With such a spirit failure is impossible. Providence will never permit the land of WASHINGTON to be abased if it is but true to itself. On the contrary, it will raise that land to a greater future than was promised by the past, of grandeur and usefulness to mankind; and disappoint the hopes of those enemies of freedom who have regarded our trials with joyful malignity, hoping to hail an endless night of despotism, when, by the sinking of the Great Republic, the sun of liberty should be extinguished forever.

THE DRAFT—ITS APPORTIONMENT AMONG THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE.—We published on Thursday a table giving the proportion of troops required from each county of the State, in response to the President's last call for three hundred thousand men. This calculation is in accordance with the recent orders of Gov. MORGAN, in which it is decided that each county and town will be charged with its proportion of one hundred and twenty thousand men, New-York's quota of the last two calls, and credited with all the men it has raised *since July* 2, 1862. But on Friday appeared a further order from the War Department, in which each town and county is declared to be entitled to credit for all the men heretofore raised and mustered, *whether before or after July* 2, deducting such as have been discharged. This new rule will necessarily modify the apportionment to the several subdivisions of New-York, rendering a new estimate necessary. Will the Adjutant-General furnish it at once?

MAGOFFIN AROUSED.—The message of Gov. MAGOFFIN to the Kentucky Legislature has been received. The antecedents of his Excellency had led many to doubt the fervor of his Unionism, although he has continued willing to receive his salary from a loyal State. But even Gov. MAGOFFIN'S patience can be exhausted by the rebels, and his impetuous wrath excited. We are pleased to record that he boldly states his "disapproval" of the late horse-stealing raids of MORGAN into Kentucky—and that he proposes to end the rebellion immediately by—the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Let JOHN MORGAN subside—let the rebels stand from under!

Fire at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Engine house of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with five locomotives and other machinery, was burned last night. Only one engine was saved. Loss $60,000, and only partly insured.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Release of Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Other National Officers.

MYSTIFICATION IN MILITARY MATTERS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16.

RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN AND OTHERS.

Col. CORCORAN, Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BROWN and Maj. ROGERS reached Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and are expected to start at once for Washington.

Three hundred and twenty officers have been exchanged, among them Lieut.-Col. KANE.

A steamer will leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow for Aikens, to bring away one hundred and thirty officers that have been confined in Richmond.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Everybody is in as complete bewilderment as ever about HALLECK'S designs for MCCLELLAN'S army.

GEN. HALLECK HAS AN ADVENTURE.

As Gen. HALLECK was walking through the Capitol grounds, this afternoon, he noticed a man following him closely and watching him in a suspicious manner. Finally he asked the General what his name was, to which HALLECK replied that it was "Smith." The fellow seemed to know something about him, and continued following him up and annoying him excessively. Finally HALLECK turned and collared him, and delivered him over to the Police. The supposition is either that the man was crazy, or that he had some malicious purpose in view.

THE NEW QUOTAS COMING FORWARD.

The reinforcements raised under the President's call for three hundred thousand men are now reaching their destinations at the rate of five thousand per day. Within the next week, the daily number will probably be doubled or trebled.

PRISONERS FROM JACKSON'S ARMY.

One hundred and ten prisoners, taken at the battle of Cedar Mountain, are now confined in the old Capitol prison. Orders have been forwarded here to make provisions for two hundred more, taken in the same engagement, who are expected to arrive some time to-morrow. We shall thus, it seems, start quite even with the rebels, in the matter of prisoners, from the armies of the Valley. If they persist in enforcing JEFF. DAVIS' order about the treatment of prisoners from POPE'S army, we can retaliate at once.

GONE ON A SUMMER TOUR.

Commissioner BARRETT, of the Pension-office, has gone to New-England on a short Summer tour.

A CAPTURE ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The brig *Leslie* returned to the Navy-yard this morning, bringing up a small sloop called the *Blossom*, of St. Marys, Md., and eight prisoners captured on Monday night by the *Reliance*, while crossing to Maryland. The Captain acknowledges that he has taken several cargoes of merchandise to Virginia. Thus is the contraband trade being effectually broken up.

DR. OLDS IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

Information was received to-day that EDSON B. OLDS, of Ohio, arrested for discouraging enlistments and other treasonable practices, is confined in Fort Lafayette.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The exchange of prisoners is still progressing at Aiken's Landing, through Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. It is now confined to officers.

WASHINGTON LIVELY AGAIN.

Washington has resumed its former military liveliness, by the arrival and departure of troops.

THE UNION PRISONERS.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners at Harrison's—Col. Corcoran Coming—Prisoners at Richmond—from Pope's Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

One hundred and fifty officers, who were principally captured at Gaines' Hill, came down the river this morning. They marched from Richmond to the Avery House, above Haxall's, and were there transferred to a steamer in waiting. Among them we rejoice to announce are Maj.-Gen. McCall, Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, Col. Simpson, of the Fourth New-Jersey; Col. Stockton, Col. Brewster, of New-York; Capt. C. L. Conner, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and Capt. Irwin and Lieut. Welsh, of the First Pennsylvania Rifles.

The most important item of news which they bring from the rebel Capital is the arrival there on Sunday of some three hundred prisoners from Gen. POPE'S army—among them Brig.-Gen. PAINE, and some thirty other officers. They were all placed in close confinement, and ordered to have rations of bread and water only. This is in retaliation for the recent "orders" of Gen. POPE. The rebels claim to have gained a great victory over Gen. POPE, and seem very confident that they will crush his entire army. They then intend—so they say—to attack Washington. Of course they will make a dash in that direction if they carry out their threats. The officers who have come down are very intelligent men, and must have observed pretty accurately the movements in and around Richmond. They say the rebels claim to have at least one hundred and fifty thousand troops in front of POPE. They say one hundred thousand reinforcements were seen from the prisons passing through Richmond, destined for JACKSON'S army.

I am indebted to Capt. C. L. CONNER for the accompanying list of names of the officers released, and to Lieut. WELSH for copies of Richmond papers of the 12th, which I send.

It is stated on good authority that a steamer has gone up to City Point to receive on board Col. CORCORAN. We shall all believe it when we see the man.

E. S.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Capt. J. M. Mott, 16th Michigan Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Capt. D. Kisler, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, Pa.
Capt. L. Emerson, Co. E, 2d Maine, Bangor, Me.
Capt. E. R. Brady, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brookville, Jefferson County, Penn.
Capt. B. T. Fisher, 10th Michigan Infantry, East Saginaw, Mich.
Capt. Wm. Heine, Volunteer Typographical Eng's.
Capt. E. A. Irwin, Co. K, 1st Rifles Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Cumensville, Penn.
Capt. H. Spires, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Blansville Indiana County, Penn.
Capt. N. Nesbit, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Indiana County, Penn.
Capt. H. C. Angel, 61st New-York Volunteers, New-York City.
Capt. S. B. King, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Mechanicsburgh, Penn.
Capt. J. M. Oakley, Co. A, 1st Excelsior, Sickles Brigade, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Capt. H. R. Combe, Co. I, 12th New-York Volunteers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Capt. E. G. Lantz, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Lebanon, Penn.
Capt. Eichelberger, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Hopewell, Penn.
Capt. A. E. Niles, Co. E, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Wellsboro', Penn.
Capt. C. L. Conner, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brownsville, Penn.
Capt. J. B. Whorf, Co. G, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Capt. F. A. Conrad, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
Capt. E. Bierer, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Uniontown, Penn.
Capt. B. Hamilton, Co. G, 33d New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Capt. M. Fish, Co. E, 73d N. Y. Vol., N. Y. City.
Capt. J. M. McGrath, Co. G, 42d N. Y. Vol., N. Y. C.

Capt. J. McKiernan, 7th N.J.Vol., Patterson, N. J.
Col. Wm. McConley, Co. H, 4th Excelsior Brigade, New-York City.
Capt. M. Donovan, Co. D, 16th Massachusetts Volunteers, Lowell, Mass.
Capt. W. M. Burns, Co. A, 4th Excelsior Brigade, New-York City.
Capt. J. W. Tobin, 42d Tammany Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brig.-Gen. G. H. McCall, Westchester, Penn.
Brig.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds, Lancaster, Penn.
Capt. Kingsbury, Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.
Col. Galagher, 11th Penn. R. C., Westmoreland, Penn.
Col. J. H. Simpson, 4th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Col. Stockton, 16th Michigan, Niles, Mich.
Col. Brewster, 4th Excelsior, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut.-Col. Hatch, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Lieut.-Col. Sweitzer, 62d Penn. Vols., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Lieut.-Col. Jackson, 11th Penn. R. C., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Lieut.-Col. Varney, 2d Maine Vols., Bangor, Me.
Maj. G. West, 25th N. Y. Vols., Rochester, N. Y.
Maj. Birney, 4th New-Jersey Vols., Amboy, N. J.
Maj. Johns, 11th Penn. R. C., Uniontown, Penn.
Maj. D. Davidson, 4th U. S. Inf., Washington, D. C.
Capt. Whiting, 5th Cavalry, Easton, Me.
Asst. Surgeon Smith, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Capt. W. A. Donaldson, 2d Excelsior Brigade.
Capt. G. W. Hinds, 96th N. Y. V., Keesville, N. Y.
Capt. B. Ridgeway, Co. C, 4th N. J. Vols., Trenton, N. J.
Capt. S. Mulford, Co. D., 4th N. J. Vols., Trenton, N. J.
Capt. A. B. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. H. M. Jewett, Co. G, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. T. Reynolds, Co. H, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. —— ——, Co. K, 4th N. J. Vols., Camden, N. J.
Capt. —— ——, Co. —, 11th Penn. R. C., Butler County, Penn.
——— ——, 2d Bat. N. Y. Artillery, Boston, Mass.
First Lieut. —— ——, Co. B, 3d Penn. R. C., Salem, Penn.
Adj. J. M. Leonard, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. E. W Whittemore, 17th U. S. Inf., Brighton, Mass.
First Lieut. J. P. Crane, Co. F, 22d Mass., Woburn, Mass.
Second Lieut. L. J. Hume, 19th Mass. Vols., Calais, Me.
Adj. L. P. Midget, 2d Maine, Bangor, Me.
Adj. R. A. McCoy, 11th Penn. R. C., Ebbensburgh, Penn.
First Lieut. J. M. Welsh, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Cuminsville, Pa.
First Lieut. W. J. Harrison, Co. C, 7th New-Jersey Volunteers, Caldwell, N. J.
Second Lieut. R. M. Birkman, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Blairsville, Pa.
First Lieut. J. S. Kennet, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Pa.
Second Lieut. Cyrus Butler, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Jefferson County, Pa.
Second Lieut. W. F. Jackson, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Appollo, Pa.
First Lieut. J. T. McCord, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Phœnixville, Pa.
Second Lieut. S. H. Pillsbury, Co. B, 5th Maine Volunteers, Biddeford, Me.
Lieut. C. P. Chamberlin, Co. I, 3d Vermont Volunteers, Derby Line, Vt.
First Lieut. D. McNaughton, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Pa.
Second Lieut. F. E. Harrison, Co. G, 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Germantown, Pa.
Lieut. S. F. Hurd, Co. E, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, Newport, N. H.
First Lieut. W. A. Crafts, Co. B, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, Milan, N. H.
Second Lieut. L. A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Westmoreland County, Pa.
Adjt. J. M. Stiles, 20th Indiana, Lafayette, Ind.
First Lieut. T. H. Hopwood, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Uniontown, Pa.
Lieut. P. L. Hubbard, 1st Michigan.
First Lieut. T. E. Bishop, Co. K, 25th New-York Volunteers, Rochester, N. Y.
Second Lieut. T. G. Chapman, Co. C, 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut J. T. Zug, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Mechanicsburgh, Penn.
Lieut. D. C. Dale, Co. K, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Clearfield County, Penn.
Capt. C. O. Conant, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. R. D. Hall, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Warren, Penn.
Lieut. T. B. Lewis, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Duncannon, Penn.
Lieut. S. A. Mack, Co. E, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Wellsboro, Penn.
Lieut. J. W. Coyn, 1st Excelsior Brigade, Jersey City.
Second Lieut. Wm. Riddle, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Pittsburgh, Penn.
First Lieut. W. T. Allen, Co. F, 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Lieut. J. M. Judson, Co. E, 82d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Waterford, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. M. Blundin, Co. B, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Clifton, Penn.
First Lieut. J. St. John, Co. B, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
Lieut. C. G. Otis, 2d Regt. N. Y. Vols., Troy, N.Y.
First Lieut. C. A. Bayard, 5th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Lake City, Minn.
Second Lieut. F. W. Usher, Co. F, 34th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Potsdam, N. Y.
First Lieut. E. M. Cooley, Co. E, 13th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Rochester, N. Y.
Lieut. F. A. Murphy, 67th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Lieut. E. Eichelberger, Co. F, 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Hopewell, Penn.
First Lieut. H. S Lucas, Co. C, 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corp. Bedford County, P enn.
First Lieut. G. W. Miller, Co. D, 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brownsville, Penn.
First Lieut. L. Truman, Co. E, 1st Regiment Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut. L. B. Waltz, Co. F, 8th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Saxton, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. C. Kuhn, Co. E, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Penn.
Lieut. C. M. Weld, Jr., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. F. J. Porter, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Lieut. D. Berry, Co. I, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Indiana County, Penn.
Lieut. J. P. George, Co. K, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Brookville, Penn.
First Lieut. C. W. Hildebrand, Co. G, 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Huntingdon, Penn.
First Lieut. C. B. Davis, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lancers, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. Wm. McLean, 5th United States Cavalry, Buffalo, N. Y.
First Lieut. J. Payne, Co. A, 42d New-York Volunteers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second Lieut. A. P. Morrow, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut. A. B. Masters, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, Boston, Mass.
First Lieut. and Adjt. W. K. Hartshorn, 1st Rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Cumingsville, Penn.
Second Lieut. W. C. Faxton, 1st Connecticut Artillery, Stonington, Conn.
First Lieut. John Parker, Co. B, First New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. H. H. Callen, Co. F, 2d New-Jersey Volunteers, Newark, N. J.
First Lieut. C. Whilson, Co. A, 3d Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Woodbury, N. J.
First Lieut. and Adjt. J. S. Studiford, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Lambertville, N. J.
First Lieut. C. Meyers, Co. A, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Philadelphia, Penn.
Second Lieut. F. W. Schroder, Co. A, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. R. S. Johnston, Co. B, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. J. Shaw, Co. B, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Millville, N. J.
First Lieut. C. F. Spear, Co. C, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
First Lieut. E. Wright, Co. D, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Port Republic, N. J.
Second Lieut. G. C. Bennett, Co. D, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
First Lieut. W. H. Eldridge, Co. E, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. C. Van Siele, Co. E, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
First Lieut. J. M. Pierson, Co. F, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Trenton, N. J.
Second Lieut. F. Aaronson, Co. F, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Camden, N. J.
First Lieut. S. M. Gane, Co. G, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Camden, N. J.
First Lieut. T. R. Grapewin, Co. H, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Camden, N. J.
First Lieut. J. Ridgway, Co. I, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Mount Holly, N. J.
First Lieut. W. Stelling, Co. K, 4th Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, Gloucester City, N. J.
Lieut. J. S. Kennedy, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Butler County, Penn.
Surgeon J. B. De Blinneville, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Philadelphia, Penn.
First Lieut. D. R. Coder, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Jacksonville, Penn.
First Lieut. E. Wagaman, 11th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Blansville, Penn.
Second Lieut. J. Goring, Co. D, 1st Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Detroit, Mich.
First Lieut. J. C. Burke, Co. A, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Ebensburgh, Penn.

THE PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who went up the James River with a flag of truce, to receive the National prisoners, whom it was thought at one time that the Confederates would endeavor to retain, writes under date of Fortress Monroe, Aug. 13:

"Col. CORCORAN, with the other Salisbury prisoners, were expected daily in Richmond, but at the last dates had not arrived. No officers among the unwounded taken had died, though several had suffered from sickness, dysentery being the chief complaint. Gen. McCALL and Gen. REYNOLDS have returned, and the former complains much of the indignity to which, as a general officer, and a man advanced in years, he was subjected, in being confined, with eighty others, in one room, where no convenience whatever for comfort existed.

Finding captivity intolerable, five officers attempted an escape. Three succeeded, viz: Capt. OAKLEY, First Excelsior. Lieut. MURPHY, First Long Island and Lieut. RIDDLE, First Pennsylvania. Two others' Lieut.-Col. HARDY, of the Fourth New-Jersey, and Lieut. MASTERS, Fifty-fifth New-York, were captured. At daybreak, on the 3d of August, after passing the sentries, they started for Mechanicsville, and then struck for the Pamunkey River, which they crossed the next day. They reached the Matapony River the same evening, and after crossing, were arrested at Walkersburgh, by a force who had learned from Richmond of their flight, and pursued them. They were locked in a store at that place, but jumped from a window twenty feet high, and continued their course through fields swamps, woods and ravines, for a distance of 75 miles, till reaching the small village of Millers, which was nine miles from the Union gunboats. In continuing, they unfortunately struck a road used by smugglers of tea, medicines and other small wares from Baltimore, which was strongly guarded by guerrillas, or, in rebel language, "armed citizens," and were recaptured and confined till the 5th inst., when they were taken back to Richmond, arriving on the 7th inst. They were then confined for twelve hours during the day, with various sutlers, teamsters, laborers and others, in a filthy room, where the stench was intolerable. Below this room were two apartments, one of which was a stable, and the other a dead-house. From the latter the putrid exhalations added to their distress. At night they were incarcerated for twelve hours in a tobacco "sweat vault," seven feet square and four and a half feet high, without any ventilation save a small aperture used as an entrance, which was guarded by four sentinels. To this foul and damp locality they were nightly confined, until their exchange on the morning of the 12th instant.

Fifteen ladies and two men were arrested for complicity with the escape of Col. HATCH and Lieut. MASTERS, but after several days' confinement, were liberated. In contradistinction to the brutal treatment of those two officers, may be cited the case of the rebel prisoners, confined at Fort Delaware, after an escape, who were simply placed, for a day or two in the guard-house, and whose act was humanely looked upon as one to be sympathized with.

Through means of numerous Union sympathizers, our officers in Richmond were kept thoroughly versed in all facts known to the public there, and through casual remarks of rebel officers could form satisfactory conclusions. JACKSON'S army has been immensely reinforced lately, and now numbers probably 150,000 men. A demolition of POPE is confidently counted on, and a subsequent attack on Washington and a march into Maryland are considered a certainty. Troops have lately poured through Richmond in surprising numbers. Over forty thousand men passed through there, toward Gordonsville, since the 5th inst., from Georgia and Mississippi alone. One hundred additional pieces of artillery were sent in that direction on Monday night. About 150,000 men are now around and in Richmond; 350,000 men, at least, are in Virginia alone, with from 200,000 to 300,000 in other portions of the South. An additional draft of 150,000 is soon expected to be raised. These men are by no means all disciplined, but are splendid and hardy fighting material. They do not always make an attack in good order, but come plunging along in enormous masses upon batteries, regardless of gaps opened in their ranks by storms of shot, and often gain their point through sheer force of numbers and dead weight.

JACKSON left the Peninsula for the Shenandoah Valley on the night of 10th July. The returned officers, from their windows in the Libbey prison, had good opportunities for seeing all troops that went in JACKSON'S direction, and also for noticing the materials sent for the construction of the new *Merrimac*. Her deck plating is nearly all in position, and she is to be ready in ten days for operations, with her armament on board. The other two iron-plated vessels are small, and in a state of great incipience. They need not excite present apprehension.

Confederate soldiers, as has been hitherto represented, are almost invariably found either without uniforms or very completely equipped. They arrive in Richmond from conscription, with their ordinary clothes and a blanket. If they have a musket, they bring it; if not, one of some kind is found for them, together with a cartridge-box, and they are ready. Discipline is slack in many regiments, and soldiers often do not salute officers. This, however, is not exacted. They will fight when needed, and obey orders with docility in battle. They are banded together firmly in a common cause, that of gaining a separation from the North and perpetuating Slavery. They know what they fight for, and are determined. We fight merely to retain them in our grasp, and not against their iniquitous traffic in human beings. We have but half a cause, and our arms will be paralyzed till we have a whole one. Thus it has been, and thus it will be till the North has the nobleness, not merely to fight for itself, but for others—for the degraded, the humble, and the oppressed. LONGSTREET, D. H. HILL, EWELL, and BRANCH, are with JACKSON. It is to be hoped that POPE will be a match for them, and that our soldiers will be served with the double cry of Union and Freedom for all!

Northern money brings 50 to 100 per cent. premium as times over Confederate money in Richmond. Notwithstanding the "perfect confidence" of the Confederates in their future success, they in this proportion appreciate money of the United States over their own, and usually pass off Confederate money as soon as they get it, in order to acquire something tangible in exchange. Another motive for acquiring Northern money in Richmond is its necessity for making purchases in Baltimore, and carrying on the extensive contraband trade well known to be conducted with that city. A fantastic assurance was given me by a Virginia gentleman, that the various Slave States would assume the payment of this Confederate money after the war, as a matter of honor, even if the Union were again consolidated.

The streets are comparatively quiet and dull. Many stores are closed, and many houses to rent. These latter are often filled with wounded and sick. Little business is done that is not on army account, and all edibles and wearing apparel are enormously high. Prices of these have often been recapitulated. The public are well versed in them. A painful deprivation for the ladies is that of hoop-skirts, which are not to be had, and Southern civilization not being equal to the manufacture of these articles of luxury, the sex content themselves with their former multiplicity of cotton skirts, coffee bags, &c.

Your correspondent has to acknowledge the courtesy of Capt. JOHN DALY, of the pretty and rapid steamer *Ariel*, and of his Purser, Mr. WM. W. RUDDLE, of Philadelphia, during the late trip under a flag of truce for he returned prisoners, as also obligations to Lieut. DARLING, of Philadelphia, the officer in charge of the expedition. To Capt. COLMER and Purser JOSEPH A. STEWART, of the *John Tucker*, the regular packet to Harrison's Landing, his thanks are also due. Both these boats are well known on the Delaware, as also their efficient officers.

Among the passengers taken up by the *Ariel* was Dr. CARTER W. WORMLEY, of King William County, a political prisoner, and high-toned Virginia gentleman, who, as he touched Confederate ground at Aiken's Landing, reverently knelt and kissed it, a true man, fervent in his faith. But why not have kissed Virginia ground at Old Point? Would the beauty of his deed been less?

Stories of pestilence in Richmond are bosh. There is considerable sickness in the army, but nothing of the kind is feared.

Among the passengers down the James River by the *Ariel* were an English family of four persons, who paid $50 for the hire of a hackney coach to bring them thirteen miles below Richmond. There was also a Mr. CARL ZAUDER, a Prussian, from Charleston, who had been detained three months in Richmond on his way Northward.

He gives 652 houses as the number burned in the great fire of the former city, which have thus far been replaced by only ten small brick stores. One-third of the city was burned—one-third deserted—and the remainder inhabited by the poorer classes, who could not get away. Residents, with means, have departed for Aiken, Abbeville, Columbia, and various other localities of South Carolina, and all the houses of that sparsely-settled region are well filled. Except coffee and sugar, provisions are plentiful there, and moderately cheap. Many of the German population of Charleston are desperately desirous of leaving, and shortly expect a vessel to enable them to do so, under protection of their Consuls. Among those the *Ariel* took towards Richmond were Ex-Governor RENCHER and family, of North Carolina, for the past year residing in Philadelphia, and for five years presiously in Santa Fé, New Mexico.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 11.

Arrived, ship *Twilight*, New-York. Sailed, ship *Midnight*, Boston, carrying 1,000 bales of wool, 1,000 sacks copper ore, 6,000 hides; steamer *Golden Age*, Panama, with 500 passengers, and $867,000 in treasure for New-York, and $267,000 for England.

Most of the passengers rescued from the *Golden Gate* sailed for the East.

Boston syrup, 65c.; Wheat, $1 70 @ 100 lbs.

The Northern coast steamer has arrived with 400 passengers, and $60,000 in treasure from British Columbia and $175,000 from Oregon.

The *Oregonian* estimates the emigration this year to Oregon and Washington at 30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Alcohol in tin, 90c.; pure spirits, 45c. Candles active. Butter scarce. Whisky, 47½c. Crushed Sugar, 15c. Gunny Bags, 23c. Drills, 23c.

The ship *Twilight* has been chartered for a load—miscellaneous cargo—for Cork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Candles, 18½c.; Sperm, 32½c.; Eastern Provisions active and improving rates; domestic liquors firm; Butter, 25c.; Oakum, 9½c.; sales 500 bbls. Billings Hams, 14c.

Sandwich Island dates are to the 17th of July.

The *Anne Fame*, the first steamer built in the Hawaiian Kingdom, was successfully launched. She is of eighty tons burden, and designed to enter the island trade. A sugar refinery and rice cleaning establishment is about commencing operations at Honolulu.

An exciting political contest has commenced in California, the issue being the choice of members of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator. The election is the first Wednesday in September.

The leading Senatorial candidates are A. W. PAEE, Republican, and LARKIN, the present incumbent. The Breckinridge Democrats run a candidate in the principal counties, evidently intending to cast their votes for the Union Democrat candidates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Arrived, ship *Morning Star*, New-York.

Col. CONNER'S regiment of California Volunteers left for Fort Churchill, Nevada, to-day, continuing their march toward Salt Lake.

Emigrants arriving overland at Carson Valley report the route is in good condition, and plenty of grass and water, and little trouble from Indians. Half of the large emigration this year is reported to be destined for the new mines of Oregon and Washington.

News from Oregon 7th, states that arrangements are making to establish a pony express from Portland to Benton and the Missouri River, 900 miles.

There was a large Republican meeting at San Francisco last evening addressed by Gov. NYE, of Nevada.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

Probable Meeting of European Sovereigns at Cologne.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Battle Between the Turks and Montenegrins.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed this point at 5:30 this afternoon. Her dates are from Liverpool, 7th; Londonderry, 8th; but the Londonderry dispatch has failed to come to hand.

The London *Daily News* thinks the American tariff will not be endured by the people when its pressure begins to be felt.

It is thought NAPOLEON will allude to Italian and Mexican questions at the coming *fête*.

It is rumored that several European sovereigns wil soon meet at Cologne.

French newspapers insist on Rome being delivered to Italy.

It is stated that GARIBALDI has about 850 followers with him, poorly armed.

A rumor was current at Madrid that MURAT is intended for King of Mexico.

R. ROSTRON & Co., of Manchester, have stopped. Liabilities £400,000.

A great battle has been fought between the Turks and Montenegrins, both claiming a victory.

THE CHICKAHOMINY BATTLES.

Experiences of an Officer of Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's Corps.

[Extract from a private letter.]

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Thursday, July 31, 1862.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND: I received your letter some time ago, and would have answered it if I could have procured the paper to write on. Paper, however, was a commodity that could not be scared up: nearly everybody, myself among the number, lost everything, paper included, in our late great "strategic" movement. Some few had the material, but would not part with it for love or money, as they required it for their own use. Sometimes, however, fellows would go scouting after paper and would manage to scare it up, somehow or other, and I would have done the same thing if I had been able, but, unfortunately, immediately after our arrival here I was taken sick and thought I was going to have a twitch of Mr. Fever. He did not visit me, however; he thought he would let me slide this time, and the result is that I am now well and in the enjoyment of excellent health. The trouble with me was that I was not well when we commenced our "strategic" movement, and those fearful seven days of marching and fighting, with their half rations and no sleep, nearly done for me what it did for many others—it came near making me a *corpus*. We had it nice—we used to stand drawn up in line, fighting or expecting to fight, all day, and then would march like the *devil* all night. It broke everybody down. NAPOLEON made splendid marches in his time, but MCCLELLAN has outdone him. NAPOLEON said that he conquered as much by the legs as by the arms of his soldiers. MCCLELLAN could say it with equal justice. It was the tremendous endurance of the Northern soldiers that alone saved them. It was a grand thing when those heroic soldiers, worn out with six days of fighting, starvation and want of sleep, drove back the fresh troops of the foe at the bayonet's point in the last great fight at Malvern Hill, where they outnumbered us three to one. It was a splendid proof of the superiority of Northern endurance over Southern chivalry. Our army corps (PORTER'S) was and is now the reserve corps. It consists of the best drilled and disciplined troops, and never comes into action unless at the last extremity. It is like the "Old Guard" of NAPOLEON. Victory is uncertain and everything must look dark for the army of the Potomac when PORTER is ordered under fire. His defeat is the annihilation of the whole army. PORTER can boast that whenever and wherever he has led his corps, he has only led them to victory—victory always desperately achieved against superior numbers, and always won by the iron discipline and unflinching nerve of his command. You will recollect that the "seven days" commenced with an attack upon a division of PORTER'S corps, (MCCALL'S Pennsylvania Reserve.) They were stationed at Mechanicsville, and although attacked by superior numbers, drove back their assailants and held their position until they were ordered to retire. They could have staid there all that night and the next day. The rebels could never have driven them out. MCCALL'S Division having retired, our division, under command of Gen. SYKES, was the next one open to attack, and our regiment was the outermost one of this division and the first to which Mr. Secesh would necessarily pay his compliments. The next morning, however, immediately after dawn, we moved from camp, burning everything we could not carry with us, and retired to Gaines' Mill. We crossed the stream, and having destroyed the bridge, took a good position and laid down to await events.

We did not have to wait long. The enemy soon missed us and came pouring through our deserted camp grounds with a wild rush, thinking, poor devils, we had ran away. They were mistaken. "The Army of the Potomac" never SKEDADDLES. They were soon convinced of their mistake, when they reached the immense open plain lying in front of the Mill. Here our artillery, advantageously posted, opened upon them in tones of thunder, and carried death and dismay through their crowded ranks. Talk about *skedaddling*; shades of the immortal "Fire Zouaves," who ran all the way from "Bull Run" to New-York, you ought to have been present to see your old enemy outdo your great feat on the swamps of the "Chickahominy." Although *Secesh* at first ran away, he was rapidly and strongly reinforced and returned to the charge with a great deal more caution, and consequently, with a great deal more success. He succeeded in crossing the mill-stream, and our artillery was, in consequence, withdrawn, and our division moved down nearer to the Chickahominy, and took up a new position, which eventually became the battle-field of the day. It was about 10 A. M., on June 27, when we arrived on this ground, we knew we were going to have a fight, and we called the expected conflict, before we fired a shot, "The Battle of Gaines' Mill." At 10½ the fight commenced, with artillery firing on both sides, and for three hours we lay on the side of a hill with our own batteries behind us and those of the rebels in front of us, one firing over and the other at us. You can well believe that that hill-side was a pretty hot place. Every minute some one of our men would be carried off that field shot through some of his limbs and wounded or dying. Many who were slightly wounded refused to leave the field; and we lay there getting most irrespressibly reckless, and waiting with growing impatience for the long-expected order to charge. At length it came. The rebel guns were silenced by our artillery and thousands of rebel infantry were observed moving down on us. The Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves,) and Tenth (National Zouaves,) New-York, were ordered to charge and drive them back, and well we did it. For two long, hot, thirsty hours we fought the Southerner through field and wood, ever driving him before us. We covered the ground with his dead. You recollect HALLECK'S poem, "Marco Bozzaris:" "They piled the ground with Moslem slain." Well, we literally and actually piled that ground with rebel slain. I never saw such slaughter in my life, although I have seen the dead lie rotting on the field of Fair Oaks, and I have seen them lying in scores on the hard-fought battle-fields of seven days of strategy. But the manner in which they lay *piled* on top of each other, along the fences and edges of woods on GAINES' farm, was a spectacle unparalleled in my experience. There was no proportion in the number killed on both sides. Our loss, compared to theirs, was very slight. Their shot were too high, and in the majority of cases whistled harmlessly over our heads, while our buck and ball tore through their ranks, at short distances, with startling effect. The rebels as a general thing, fight splendidly at rifle range, or even musket range, standing up, delivering their fire and receiving ours with great steadiness. But when it comes to a bayonet charge they never wait for us. Twice we charged across the field on the 27th—they would wait until we got within about twenty yards, when they would break and scatter into the woods. We didn't see a chance to stick a bayonet into anybody, except the dying and the dead, and thus the bright steel was compelled to go bloodless, its lustre undimmed but with the battle-smoke, for the great City of New-York has sent no men to the field to fight the cause of the patriot with the barbarity of the sepoy.

After two hours of this bushwhacking and open-field charges, we were drawn off and fresh troops put in our places. We went into action comparatively fresh—we came out dragging one foot after the other, our throats parched and dry, and our tongues almost hanging out of our mouths, while we panted for breath. There were gallons of muddy and putrid water drank by us out of every ditch for the next half hour. Night rapidly approached, and as soon as darkness covered everything we crossed the Chickahominy and commenced that series of marches, battles and manœuvres that ended only when we reached this place on the 3d of July.

The losses of a battle are not the only casualties that attend warfare. A terrible excitement rages in every man's breast during a fight; lastly, under a hot sun for hours, we go out of action and lay on our arms the succeeding night, with no protection from the dew. Of course, a reaction sets in, and hundreds, and it may be, thousands of men who have braved harmless the bullet and the shell, fall victims to this reaction and exposure.

PERSONAL.

—Brig.-Gen. Strong, formerly a well-known merchant of this City, and who, for several months, has been in command at Cairo, is in this City on a leave of absence of two months. A correspondence is published in the Cairo City *Gazette*, between the Mayor and citizens on the one part and Gen. Strong on the other. They thank him for the manner in which he has conducted affairs; pronounce his administration patriotic and just, and his conduct soldierly-like and gentlemanly. Another letter from his officers also compliments his management. Gen. Strong replies that he has labored to discharge his duties faithfully, and is grateful at their approval, as well as at the support from their public authorities and the coöperation of the citizens, which he had cordially received.

—There is some hope that Major E. F. Blake, of the Fifth Connecticut, who was reported killed in the Valley of Slaughter Mountain, may be a prisoner at Richmond. Major Blake graduated at Yale College in 1858, and there were few members of his class who were more general favorites than he among all the members of the College with whom he came in contact. In the famous retreat of Gen. BANKS down the Shenandoah Valley, Major—then Adjutant—Blake voluntarily gave up his horse, to share with his men the perils and hardships of that march, and the last that was seen of him in the recent battle, he was in the heat of the contest, gallantly leading on his men.

—Gov. Yates, of Illinois, in a characteristic letter, acknowledges the receipt of $500 from Mr. Samuel Fosdick, of Cincinnati. Mr. Fosdick says in his note to the Governor: "The check I send please use in aid of those patriotic citizens who are willing to imperil their lives in sustaining the institutions of our country, if you are satisfied that the measures the crisis demands are about being inaugurated, such as will accomplish the desired end; otherwise appropriate the money for the comfort of any of the numerous fatherless children this fiendish rebellion has already made in our land."

—Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary, wounded at the battle of Slaughter Mountain, passed through Baltimore, on Thursday, *en route* for the residence of his father-in-law at New-Cumberland, Penn. His arm is broken in several places, but it is said amputation will not be necessary. At the time he was wounded the surgeons thought the limb would have to be taken off, but he opposed it and remarked that the arm was worth a dozen other arms. He was accompanied to Baltimore by Hon. Jos. Casey, Judge of the Court of Claims.

—Maj. D. Boston Stewart has been arrested in Western Virginia. He had on his person a commission signed by the Confederate Secretary of War Randolph, authorizing him to organize a battalion of partisan rangers. Stewart was formerly a resident of Monongalia County, where he owned a farm. He left that County for the South shortly after the war broke out, and has been in the rebel service ever since.

—Col. Turchin telegraphed to his friends in Chicago, under date of Huntsville, Aug. 12, that he has been dismissed from the service by the Court-Martial which recently had him on trial. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks that this sentence is quashed by the promotion of the Colonel to a Brigadier-Generalship while the trial was in progress.

—Mr. J. S. Hay, the editor of the St. Croix, N. B., *Herald*, which was recently suppressed by the "blue noses" for the advocacy of the National cause is now in Boston, soliciting assistance to enable him to start his paper again.

—The printers in Albany have certainly done their share of volunteering. Forty-two have gone from the *Journal* office, nine from the *Argus*, and twenty-three from the establishment of Mr. Charles Van Benthusen.

—Major Stone, who was a fellow prisoner with Gen. Prentiss, denies the story that the General was horsewhipped for turning his back upon a woman who had insulted him.

—Chas. Anderson, the Texan refugee, whose eloquent addresses stirred multitudes in this City a few weeks ago, has raised a regiment in Ohio and will lead it to the field.

—Bedford Springs, Penn., seems to be a favorite political rendezvous. The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents have just returned to Washington after a brief stay there.

—Capt. John W. Bennett, of the United States steam transport *Cossack*, has been by order transferred to the command of the United States gunboat *North State*, at Newbern, N. C.

—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. French, U. S. A., was among the arrivals at Baltimore by the Old Point boat on Thursday. He will spend a few days with his family.

—The rebel General Kirby Smith, is said to have a sister living in Geneva, who sympathises fully with her illustrious brother, but consents, nevertheless, to draw a pension regularly from the Government.

—A gentleman from Great Falls, visiting in Portland, Me., received a note on Monday, stating that his store was closed, the clerk having made up his mind to enlist.

—Ned Buntline is talking of raising a regiment of Mounted Riflemen in Fulton and Herkimer Counties.

—Maj.-Gen. Wool is at Harrisburgh, Penn., with his Staff, superintending the dispatch of troops from that point to the seat of war.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

GILLEN—GODFREY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 14, by Rev. Thomas I. Mooney, JEREMIAH GILLEN to IDA S. GODFREY, daughter of George Godfrey, Esq.

WEAVER—WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John C. Middleton, Mr. SAMUEL E. WEAVER to Miss MATTIE W. WILLIAMS, both of this City.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, INNES C. ADAMS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 216 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, youngest son of Charles E. and Susie D. Collins, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. John D. Lawrence, No. 26 Lafayette-av.

CUMMING.—In Fordham, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, CHARLES E., infant son of Edward and Mary E. Cumming, aged 3 months and 13 days.

The remains will be interred in Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COCK.—At Matinecock, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 15, PETER COCK, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, this day, (Sunday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. CORNELL FERRIS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

GREGORY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 16, after a short illness, ANN ELIZA, wife of Ira W. Gregory, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 253 Livingston-st., near Nevins, Brooklyn, without further notice.

HOLT.—Suddenly, at Suffolk, Va., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, GUYSBERT V. HOLT, Corporal in Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., youngest son of Charles and Jane P. Holt, in the 22d year of his age.

MEIGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, IDA, infant daughter of Charles and Eliza Meigs, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 19 7th-av., at 3 o'clock this day, (Sunday,) Aug. 17. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

MCDOUGALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 16, MARY, infant daughter of Duncan and Mary McDougall, of this City.

MARCY.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH K., daughter of E. E. and E. B. Marcy, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock on Monday, from the residence of her father, in Orange.

PRENTICE.—On Friday, Aug. 15, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of James and Henrietta Prentice, aged 1 year and

The New-York Times, Sunday, August 17, 1862

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

More Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, from Harrison's Landing, with sick and wounded troops, has proceeded to David's Island to land them. Following is a list of the names:

Capt. M. Dunn, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts.
Lieut. M. L. Norton, Co. B, 15th New-York.
Capt. W. P. Tomlinson, Co. I, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. B. Collingwood, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. A. Marchant, Co. F, 23d Pennsylvania.
Q. M. C. S. Lucas, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve.
Lieut. M. H. Schmeid, Co. C, 55th New-York.
Lieut. C. A. Ganini, Co. C, 55th New-York.
Lieut. M. Forrest, Co. B, 81st New-York.
Lieut. L. Mauthe, Co. G, 98th Pennsylvania.
Asst. Surg. A. P. Clark, 6th New-York Cavalry.
Lieut. W. C. Tracey, Co. K, 4th Vermont.
A. Radly, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
Capt. F. Cochen, Co. D, 85th New-York.
Lieut. J. E. Bird, Co. D, 13th Massachusetts.
Corp. W. H. Adams, Co. F, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
Sergt. S. G. Lohr, Co. G, 19th Infantry.
J. Rathinsen, Co. D, 100th New-York.
F. Conroy, Co. H, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
B. F. Remington, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
A. Dorman, Co. B, 61st Pa.
Chas. Zaun, Co. D, 61st Pa.
T. N. Dey, Co. B, 1st Chas.
P. O'Rourke, Co. B, 2d R. I.
D. G. Penny, Co. A, 1st Mich.
J. Dich, Co. D, 104th
Corp. Jos. F. Hutchinson, Co. G, 1st Chasseurs.
D. Palmer, Co. I, 1st Berdan.
G. Reese, Co. E, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
L. A. Robers, Co. D, 85th New-York.
J. W. Wormer, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
P. Warner, Co. B, 85th N.Y.
F. Dillon, Co. B, 10th Penn. Reserves.
H. Wyman, Co. E, 2d Me.
J. Dennis, Co. B, 1st Pa. Res.
F. J. Richardson, Co. F, 85th New-York.
S. Hammel, Co. B, Mc. Drag.
S. G. Fysher, Co. C, 62d Pa.
C. N. Fisher, Mc. Drag.
N. Kreffentier, Co. M. 8th Penn. Reserve.
John Kiffer, Co. G, 16th Inf.
A. A. Hall, Co. I, 1st Mich.
Davis Smith, Co. I, 1st Pa. Res.
C. L. Hubbard, Co. B, 8th Penn. Reserves.
Wm. R. Ringrose, wagoner, 2d Brigade, Penn.
T. W. Derning, Co. F, 11th Michigan.
Corp. J. G. Bennet, Co. G, 10th New-York.
J. Lambert, Co. F, 81st N.Y.
W. C. Dearn, Co. F, 32d Mass.
C. Clindon, Co. D, 85th N.Y.
F. M. Wilson, 4th Penn. Cav.
E. A. Salsbury, Co. G, 100th New-York.
G. M. D. Subers, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania.
F. L. Grindle, Co. B, 2d Me.
R. Hutchins, Co. B, 2d Me.
Geo. Collins, Co. B, 2d Me.
Corp. J. Annis, Co. G, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Corp. W. Roberts, Co. I, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
W. Darregar, Co. F, 83d Pa.
John S. Moran, Co. M, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.
T. W. Eskildson, Co. L, 2d Artillery.
W. E. Southworth, Co. H, 4th Penn. Acs.
John Coots, Co. D, 1st Pa.
Corp. W. Barnes, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
Geo. A. Stearn, Co. G, 19th Pennsylvania.
S. Richarlan, 1st Penn. Res
David Lake, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.
L. Macabey, Co. I, 1st Mich.
J. Warshad, Co. A, 31st Pa.
J. N. Heiser, Co. K, 44th New-York.
S. Carvaugh, Co. I, 105th Pa.
Corp. W. F. Carey, Co. H, 31st Pennsylvania.
J. W. Lewis, Co. G, 31st Pa.
C. Lehner, Co. B, 31st Pa.
J. Stevens, Co. D, 5th Inf'y.
W. Stairman, Co. A, 23d Pa.
M. Coolan, Co. D, 4th Mass.
D. Sands, Co. H, 23d Pa.
W. H. Short, Co. E, 1st Mass.
A. C. Deering, Co. C, 2d Me.
P. Coughlin, Co. K, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
F. A. Piper, Co. I, 2d Me.
J. Grey, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cav.
A. Russell, Co. K, 53d N. Y.
F. Aimes, Co. D, 25th N. Y.
J. R. Lanning, Co. I, 4th In.
M. Hunt, Co. D, 25th N. Y.
Wm. Cusick, Co. F, 8th Inf.
John Town, 22d Mass.
Wm. Armstrong, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
D. W. Callender, Co. M, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
B. McCord, Co. D, 5th Pa. C.
Wm. J. Steele, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
Thos. Ridge, Co. F, 5th Cav.
Wm. Barnet, Co. F, 8th Inf.
John B. Bernier, Co. D, 1st Michigan.
Corp. J. E. Rice, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania.
J. Pimblett, Co. K, 1st Cav.
M. Wagoner, Co. I, 72d Pa.
Corp. C. Stanford, Co. K, 44th New-York.
C. W. Tierney, Co. B, 1st Pa. Reserves.
D. W. Read, Co. M, 4th Cav.
Corp. G. Adams, Co. I, 2d R. I.
W. H. Stapleton, Co. B, 1st Berdan.
Corp. G. Neighbor, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Wm. Ellis, Co. G, 8th Inf.
W. C. Jones, Co. E, 44th N.Y.
G. Lease, Co. G, 8th Inf.
J. Farran, Co. F, 8th Ill. Cav.
J. F. John, Co. K, 11th Maine.
Corp. Wm. Barley, Co. D, 3d Reserve.
Corp. L. Newlin, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. F. McClara, Co. K, 16th Pa.
W. W. Downs, Co. A, U. S. Mass. chusetts.
G. K. Campbell, 14th Mass.
H. Merritt, Co. K, 16th N.Y.
Corp. R. Foster, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
C. French, Co. B, 8th Pa. Res.
J. Welsh, Co. F, 18th N. Y.
Lieut. Jos. Bell, 1st Art.
P. J. Mulby, Co. E, 8th Pa. R.
J. Hayward, Co. A, Mc. Drag.
R. C. McCracken, Co. K, 1 Rifl.
Q.-M.-Sgt. C. Noles, 8th N.Y.
H. Fritz, Co. G, 4th Art.
Corp. Rogers, Co. H, 15th N.Y.
C. S. Course, Co. B, 22d Mass.
Sgt. J. Mayen, Co. K, 55th N.Y.
A. A. Ward, 82d Penn.
A. Kennedy, Co. G, 16th N.Y.
B. Carlin, Co. C, 8th Pa. Cav.
W. H. Smith, Co. A, 10th Res.
R. Sharp, Co. E, 83d Penn.
R. C. Lenhart, Co. A, 4th Pa. R.
W. Keesle, Co. C, 16th Penn. Reserve.
R. B. Feiner, Co. A, 8th Penn. Cavalry.
John Gary, Co. F, 14th Inf.
Corp. H. W. Fisher, Co. A, 5th Penn. Reserve.
Jas. Burns, Co. D, 9th Mass.
L. Lewis, Co. A, 8th Penn. R.
W. Corbatt, Co. B, 2d R. I.
F. McCormick, Co. E, 1st Chas.
W. H. Patterson, Co. I, 5th Pa.
F. A. Barron, Brady's S. S.
J. Andree, Co. D, 62d Penn.
J. Kennedy, Co. E, 17th N. Y.
Peter Brown, Co. H, 1st Cav.
J. Douglas, Co. G, 2d Cav.
W. G. Jones, Co. G, 100th N. Y.
J. Spickler, Co. D, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
C. H. Cooper, Co. A, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
John Gilbert, Co. E, 83d Pa.
Corp. A. Patterson, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
George Bowley, Co. B, 16th Michigan.
Wm. Smith, Co. A, 16th Mich.
Jas. McCan, Co. B, 16th Mich.
John Hett, Co. G, 16th Mich.
Abel H. Berry, Co. C, 16 Mich.
W. H. Chandler, Co. K, 16th Michigan.
T. Coddy, Co. K, 16th Mich.
J. F. Hennessee, Co. K, 16 Mich.
R. C. Moon, Co. C, 16th Mich.
Th. F. Hall, Co. H, 16th Mich.
C. Carter, Co. H, 16th Mich.
W. Copland, Co. F, 16th Mich.
T. Murphy, Co. A, 8th Pa. Cav.
Corp. M. Gamart, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
S. S. Woodin, McClel. Drag.
James Dyet, Co. C, 1st Cav.
A. Carpenter, Co. A, 1st Cav.
W. Patterson, Co. G, 62d Pa.
A. B. Stark, Co. C, 6th Penn. Res.
G. S. Egger, 4th Penn. Cav.
Corp. J. H. Bailey, 5th N.Y.
O. V. Bond, Co. K, 100th N. Y.
Sergt. R. S. Thompson, Co. F, 83d Penn.
Q. Shiller, Co. H, 83d Penn.
J. Wilson, Co. G, 19th Inf.
C. Olcott, Co. I, 22d Penn.
A. Cheldown, Co. I, 23d Penn.

Capt. C. P. Adams, Co. H, 1st Minnesota.
Lieut. F. Morris, Co. F, 2d Maine.
Capt. E. Robinson, Co. I, 7th Massachusetts.
Capt. W. B. White, Co. G, 18th Massachusetts.
Capt. R. Rogers, Co. I, 62d Ohio.
A. Rector, Co. G, 96th Penn.
G. W. Wright, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania.
Corp. J. M. Adams, Co. K, 2d Maine.
A. K. Lewis, Co. K, 2d Me.
A. Burke, Co. A, 9th Mass.
J. Parker, Co. H, 1st Mass.
Sergt. C. F. Nickerson, Co. D, 2d Maine.
Corp. W. G. Stiles, Co. D, 1st Michigan.
Sergt. A. C. Fuller, Co. H, 16th New-York.
J. S. Wilkinson, Co. B, 104th Pennsylvania.
P. Klosterman, Co. H. 1st Michigan.
B. Stanford, Co. G, 100th N.Y.
H. Gipple, Co. B, 85th N. Y.
J. W. Armstrong, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. A. Donaken, Co. C, 10th Mass.
S. Buck, Co. G, 1st Infantry.
S. Gross, Co. E, 98th Penn.
Wm. H. Poleman, Co. G, 19th Infantry.
J. McCardel, Co. L, 2d Art.
Sergt. J. Cook, Co. A, M'C. Dragoons.
Moses Ordway, Co. E, 1st Berdan.
T. Welsh, Co. A, 10th Mass.
Geo. H. Merrill, Co. I, 1st Berdan.
P. B. Merrick, Co. F, 104th Pennsylvania.
J. Brown, Co. G, 17th N. Y.
Henry Miller, Co. C, 1st Berdan.
G. M. Allen, Co. B, 2d R. I.
J. Laurence, Co. A, 2d N.Y.
Lieut. R. Hertzog, Co. I, New-York Cavalry.
Asst. Surg. D. H. Bunk, 2d Indiana.
F. J. Hobson, Co. B, 3d Pa. Cav.
Sergt. H. B. Crowell, Co. A, 2d Maine.
L. L. Chase, Co. B, Mc. Drag.
H. Sleeghpaugh, Co. K, 100th New-York.
S. Harmon, Co. G, 56th N.Y.
John Clark, Co. D, 17th N.Y.
H. A. Waeger, Co. G, 58th Inf.
John S. Fagg, Co. A, McClellan Dragoons.
Sergt. W. W. Thompson, McClellan Dragoons.
Thos. Rollius, Co. I, 1st Cav.
Sergt. L. M. Luther, Co. I, 4th Penn. Cavalry.
Jas. Pearce, Co. E, 3d Pa. Cav.
Corp. H. F. Harm, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
Corp. C. Callahan, Co. H, 18th New-York.
Te. Williver, Co. E, 5th Pa. Res.
Corp. J. W. Scott, Co. A, 6th Brigade.
Capt. M. Trimlett, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Maj. P. J. Revere, 20th Ms.
A. Gemmerman, Co. A, McC. Dragoons.
J. Burkett, Co. A, McC. Dra.
L. Lloyd, Co. A, McC. Dra.
R. Streeter, Co. I, 98th N.Y.
Wm. Kistler, Co. A, 7th Pa. R. C.
M. Effrig, 5th Pa. Cav.
H. O. Dodge, Co. E, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
L. H. Salsbury, Co. D, 4th Michigan.
A. Evans, Co. H, 50th N. Y.
J. E. Whipple, Co. I, 92d N. York.
W. H. Smith, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
R. Horton, Co. I, 4th Mich.
J. Crain, Co. C, 4th Mich.
W. S. Ellsworth, Co. F, 1st Michigan.
J. Brechman, bugler, 1st Mich.
L. W. G. Greene, 3d N.Y.
F. Schoneman, Co. F, 8th Inf.
Peter Berrs, Co. B, 44th N.Y.
Wm. H. Gibson, Co. C, 31st Pennsylvania.
C. Davis, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Thos. Barry, Co. C, 31st Pa.
M. Glass, Co. F, 31st Penn.
J. Mattox, Co. I, 2d Me.
S. W. Lancaster, 31st Pa.
S. B. Hoag, Co. C, 8th Ill. C.
Thos. Campell, Co. D, 9th Pa.
B. McNett, Brady's S. S.
R. Murphy, Co. C, 1st Mich.
J. Reddy, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
W. Harris, Co. H, 23d Penn.
N. P. Friend, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
J. Doyle, Co. E, 8th Ill. Cav.
T. Hall, Co. D, 12th Pa. Res.
E. Searle, Co. D, 88th Penn.
J. Hartman, Co. G, 2d Art.
A. M. Gates, Co. I, 1st Chass.
H. B. Wilder, Co. F, 1st Ber'n.
J. Swab, Co. H, 83d Penn.
C. Maury, Co. D, 12th Penn.
A. Miller, Co. K, 44th N. Y.

J. Coal, Co. H, 1st Pa. Art.
J. R. Imberio, Co. E, 10th Pa. Artillery.
Jos. Haskins, Co. H, 1st U.S. Chasseurs.
S. Chorpening, Co. G, 19th Infantry.
P. D. Walbridge, Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
Jas. Gates, Co. D, 1st Penn. Reserves.
L. Somsar, Co. G, 19th Reg.
D. Sullivan, Co. F, 1st Pa. Reserves.
Corp. F. Cochlin, Co. F, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. Voegiee, 1st N. Y. Art
Lt. G. F. Ward, 92d N. Y.
Lt. C. W. Collins, 2d Me.
Lt. F. W. Marston, Sig. Corps.
Lt. J. O. Jones, Co. H, 32N.Y.
Lt. F. H. Cole, Co. C, 3d N.J.
Lt. C. C. White, Co. L, 71 Pa.
Lt. A. D. Ayling, Co. D, 29th Mass.
Capt J. P Butler, Co H, 34th N.Y.
Lt J Palmer, Co K, 62d O.
Chap R B Yard, 1st N Y.
Capt G G Williams, Co K, 55th N Y
D Severance, Co D, 2d Me.
A Lesher, Co E, 56th N Y.
L H Snow, Co C, 2d Maine.
A R Meting, Co H, 19th In.
A. Morton, Co. E, 44th N.Y.
G. W. Foster, Co. D, 17th N. York.
P. J. Lasuer, Co. F, 4th Pa. R. C.
Capt. James R. Plow, Com. Seg. Division.
Capt. A. Dougherty, Surgeon Seg. Division.
C. M. Over, Co. C, 10th Pa. R. C.
D. E. Hillyard, Co. A, McC.
A. Royce, Co. M, McC. Dra.
J. Baggs, Co. D, 5th Cav.
S. Schneider, Co. E, 3d Pa. Cavalry.
Geo. Tracy, Co. K, 4th Mich.
L. F. Soper, Co. B, 50th N.Y.
W. Quinn, Co. I, 3d Pa. Cav.
A. Strong, Co. E, 4th Mich.
R. Balcomb, Co. H, 93d N. York.
N. A. Button, Co. B, 16th Pa.
Sergt. N. S. Bishop, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts.
J. Murer, Co. G, 8th Inf.
W. Cavanagh, Co. A, 100th New-York.
Sergt. B. T. Mills, Co. E, 1st Chasseurs.
Corp. S. Smith, Co. H, 23d Pennsylvania.
Chas. Murry, Co. C, 9th Mass.
David Sands, Co. H, 23d Penn.
Jas. Blyns, Co. B, 9th Mass.
J. R. English, Co. F, 104th Pa.
Sergt. Chas. Dye, Co. H, 100th New-York.
F. A. Thatcher, Co. H, 100th New-York.
J. D. Mason, Co. A, 1st Mich
E. Whitney, Co. K. 2d Me.
F. Desmerz, Co. G, 2d Me.
S. Fookler, Co. I. 12th Penn.
J. Kearns, Co. I, 12th Penn.
G. A. Crossman, Co. G, 5th Cav.
A. W. Jackson, Co. K, 1st Ch's.
J. McClenen, Co. A, 104th PR.
D. Hollingworth, Co. F, 1st Cs.
L. Stoneman, Co. H, 6th Pa. R.
E. Allen, Co, E, 1st Pa. Res.
Lieut. A. Birmingham, Co. A, 69th New-York.

D. Hollingsworth, Co. E, 1st Chas.
R. W. Campbell, Co. I, 104th Penn.
George Hertig, Co. I, 104th Penn.
Sergt. Wm. Frank, Co. I, 104th Penn.
E. Coughlin, Co. H, 1st Chas.
Sergt. J. H. Walker, Co. F, 11th Massachusetts.
O. M. Cole, Co. K, 7th Mass.
F. Cornish, Co. D, 50th N.Y.
J. Nobles, Co. D, 21st Mass.
Geo. G. Taylor, Co. I, 2d R.I.
Corp. C. C. Allen, Co. E, 5th Massachusetts.
H. Parody, Co. B, 16th N.Y.
A. P. Trall, Co. E, 22d Mass.
J. W. Dilks, Co. B, McC. Drgoons.
D. Adams, Co. G, 19th In.
Corp. W. White, Co. H, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
L. Muellener, Co. F, 13th N.Y.
E. Miller, Co. I, 10th Pa. R.
Q.-M. Serg. E. E. Robinson, 1st Berdan.
J. B. Babcock, 8th N.Y. Bat.
E. W. Hall, Co. F, 7th Mass.
Lt. B. B. Brown, 1st N. Y.
Capt. J. J. McCulloch, Co. C, 4th Penn. Cav.
G. W. Lenand, Co. A, McC. Drg
W. P. Armstrong, Co. K, 1st Chas.
Surgeon G. S. Palmer, Howard's Brigade.
Capt. M. Trimlett, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Maj. P. J. Revere, 20th Ms.
A. Gemmerman, Co. A, McC. Dragoons.
J Burkett, Co. A, McC. Dra.
L. Lloyd, Co. A, McC. Dra.
R. Streeter, Co. I, 98th N.Y.
Wm. Kistler, Co. A, 7th Pa. R. C.
M. Effrig, 5th Pa. Cav.
H. O. Dodge, Co. E, 8th Ill. Cavalry.
L. H. Salsbury, Co. D, 4th Michigan.
A. Evans, Co. H, 50th N. Y.
J. E. Whipple, Co. I, 92d N. York.
W. H. Smith, Co. E, 4th Michigan.
R. Horton, Co. I, 4th Mich.
J. Crain, Co. C, 4th Mich.
W. S. Ellsworth, Co. F, 1st Michigan.
J. Brechman, bugler, 1st Mich.
L. W. G. Greene, 3d N.Y.
F. Schoneman, Co. F, 8th Inf.
Peter Berrs, Co. B, 44th N.Y.
Wm. H. Gibson, Co. C, 31st Pennsylvania.
C. Davis, Co. C, 4th Mich.
Thos. Barry, Co. C, 31st Pa.
M. Glass, Co. F, 31st Penn.
J. Mattox, Co. I, 2d Me.
S. W. Lancaster, 31st Pa.
S. B. Hoag, Co. C, 8th Ill. C.
Thos. Campell, Co. D, 9th Pa.
B. McNett, Brady's S. S.
R. Murphy, Co. C, 1st Mich.
J. Reddy, Co. B, 44th N. Y.
W. Harris, Co. H, 23d Penn.
N. P. Friend, Co. E, 17th N.Y.
J. Doyle, Co. E, 8th Ill. Cav.
T. Hall, Co. D, 12th Pa. Res.
E. Searle, Co. D, 88th Penn.
J. Hartman, Co. G, 2d Art.
A. M. Gates, Co. I, 1st Chass.
H. B. Wilder, Co. F, 1st Ber'n.
J. Swab, Co. H, 83d Penn.
C. Maury, Co. D, 12th Penn.
A. Miller, Co. K, 44th N. Y.

DIED DURING PASSAGE.

John F. Young, Co. K, 11th Maine, buried at Fortress Monroe.
Wm. R. Ellis, Co. H, 19th Infantry, buried at Fortress Monroe.
A. Reichter, Co. G, 96th Pa., buried at Fortress Monroe.
S. Gross. Co. E, 96th Pa., buried at Fortress Monroe.
J. Lynch, Co. F, 9th Mass., buried at Fortress Monroe.
John Lawrence, Co. A, 2d N. Y., buried at Fortress Monroe.
Sergt. J. Cook, Co. A, McClellan Dragoons, buried at Norfolk.
P. Myers, Co. A, 1st Ber. Sharp., brought to New-York.
Wm. Mulcahy, Co. G, 16th Mass., brought to N. Y.
Henry Gipple, Co. B, 85th N. Y., brought to New-York.
All died from typhoid fever except Gipple, 85th New-York, who was convalescent, but attempting to walk too soon, was thrown by the motion of the vessel, and instantly killed.

A Chronicle of the Rebellion.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING DIGEST OF THE EVENTS OF THE WAR, WITH NOTICES HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL, AND THE ENTIRE BODY OF DOCUMENTS.

Our attention was attracted the other day, at Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.'s store in Broadway, to a number of large books which are there on exhibition, and which, upon inspection, we found to be a *Record of the Rebellion*, by Thomas S. Townsend. The magnitude of the work induced us to examine it closely, and we were well repaid for our trouble. Although it is a work evidently of immense labor, yet it is nevertheless one of perfect simplicity. The volumes on exhibition contain the record for the year ending November, 1861, and comprise twenty-two volumes. These books embrace everything in the slightest degree pertaining to the rebellion that has appeared in the leading journals of the City, either as official, editorial, or as correspondence, foreign or domestic, during that year. With these is an Encyclopedia, in which is arranged, under its appropriate head, each subject, with a reference to the page and volume where the whole matter is to be found.

This Encyclopedia is in itself almost a history of events, and we understand that an index to it is now in course of preparation. We also learned that for the last eighteen months Mr. Townsend has devoted nine hours a day to the fulfillment of this object, and is still constantly engaged in its completion. The words of the lamented Major Winthrop, "would that some competent person would keep a careful record of events," appear to have found an answer with the indefatigable and industrious gentleman who has taken it in hand.

The "Tablet of Fame," containing the names of all our heroes dead and living, who have been mentioned either officially or otherwise, alphabetically arranged is well worthy an inspection. We learn that the work is not for sale, but is put on exhibition in order more particularly to exhibit this "Tablet," so that it may be known that the names of those who distinguish themselves are not forgotten. In regard to the compilation as an undertaking intended for private use we have nothing to say, but when the work is finished, its appropriate place will certainly be either in the collection of the Historical Society, or in the State Library.

The Allotment Commission.

Of this Commission, too much in praise cannot be said. It has saved untold misery, and been of incalculable service to the families of soldiers. The One Hundred and Seventh New-York Regiment, Col. Van Valkenburgh, which left Elmira this week for Washington—the first under the new levy—was visited on Tuesday and Wednesday, by W. E. Dodge, Jr., one of the United States Allotment Commissioners. The allotment made by the regiment, not including the officers, was nearly $13,000 on pay day.

The men, as a body, were of a very superior class, and glad to make so liberal a provision for their families. The Commissioners hope to be able to visit all the new regiments before they leave the State.

The liberal allotment made by this regiment is a valid argument in favor of the plan adopted by the Commission, to visit each regiment before it leaves for the seat of war.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Lively Time at the Provost-Marshal's Office.—There was a very large crowd at the Provost-Marshal's office in the early part of the day, yesterday, the visitors all wishing to get their passports, for the purpose of leaving by the steamers for Europe. They were furnished with the required documents when found to be proper persons—that they were not leaving the United States for the purpose of evading the expected draft, and that it was no part of their intention to defraud the country of their services. After the passports were properly *vised* by Deputy Provost-Marshal Carpenter, the travelers took their departure in good order, and, so far as we have been able to learn, not the slightest disturbance took place, notwithstanding the great rush, and the necessary delay in going through with all the required formalities.

A Stunning Nuisance.—Is there no relief from the incessant and obtrusive cannonading which, from morning till night, daily delights small boys in the Park, frightens omnibus horses, and breaks windows in the City Hall? Revolving rifles, rifled cannon, cycloidal ordnance, ingenious guns and destructive weapons of all sorts and kinds, are taken continually to the open ground in front of the City Hall, and, for the space of an hour or so, are exhibited, banged off, discharged, and thoroughly ventilated. In this way private axes are doubtless ground, while certainly private ears are annoyed beyond measure. Might it not be well for the Police to notify these experimenters in ordnance that they are violating a City ordinance? Is there no other space on or off Manhattan Island where cannon may be tried without a trial of public patience?

Changes Among the Police.—*Appointments*—Martin Terhune, to the Third Precinct; James Masterson, to the Fourth; Wm. M. Clark, to be doorman of the Third; John Doane, doorman of the Fourth Precinct. Samuel B. Wells, to the Tenth; James A. Duffy, to the Fourteenth; Luke Trayno, to the Fifteenth; Henry D. Whittemere, to the Ninth; John J. Tobin, to the Twenty-seventh; David Durie, to the Twenty-eighth, and Duncan McQuod, to the Thirty-first. *Resignations*—Stephen J. Boyle, of the Sixth Precinct, and George Wilson, of the Fifteenth. *Deceased*—Theodore Burdett, of the Fourth Precinct and Wm. Von Buskirk, of the Twenty-ninth.

Pay of the Police for Arresting Deserters.—Col. Frank E. Howe yesterday paid into the hands of Deputy Provost-Marshal Carpenter the sum of $270, which had been placed in the possession of the former by the Government, for the purpose of compensating such of the members of the Police force as are instrumental in arresting deserters from the army. The money will be disbursed by the proper officer, at Police Headquarters, among such as are found entitled to it, at the rate of $5 for each delinquent soldier taken into custody.

Important Prize Sale.—It will be remembered that a lot of 4,000 Enfield rifles comprised part of the load of the prize ship *Nassau*, and that their sale by auction last week was postponed by order of the Government. Yesterday United States Commissioner Elliot sold them to the Government at auction, there being no other bidder. The price given was not made public by the auctioneer or the purchaser.

The New Currency.—The Post-office change notes are being printed and signed, and will be in circulation by the 5th of September. It is decided only at present to print 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent notes. They are very beautifully engraved, and will be delivered to the public in sheets. A sheet of 5-cent notes will be $1; a sheet of 10-cent notes will be $2; a sheet of 25-cent notes will be $4; a sheet of 50-cent notes will be $8.

Rather Hard.—The United States District-Attorney, in the discharge of his duty, has been compelled to cause the arrest of three Italian sailors, who are deserters from the humanitarian rule of Austria and who, having served on a merchant ship from Trieste, were about to enlist in our Union army. As deserters, they were arrested, and of course returned.

It Won't Do.—The Jackson-street and Hudson-avenue Ferry Company, we are informed, is pursuing a very unwise and unpatriotic, as well as illiberal policy. They refuse to take postage-stamps in pay for ferriage, and spice, through the medium of their ticket seller, their refusal with insulting and provoking language. It won't do. This sort of thing can't be allowed, you know.

Arrests for Violating the Liquor Law.—Nearly three hundred persons were arrested yesterday by the Police, upon the charge of selling liquor without license. They were taken before the Magistrates of the several Police Courts, and, with few exceptions, they gave bail in the sum of $100, to appear before the Court of Sessions.

Departure of the Liverpool Steamer.—The *City of Manchester* sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 36 cabin passengers, a number in the steerage, and $238,333 in specie. The *British Queen* sailed for Nassau yesterday with 26 passengers and $38,870 in specie.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly Report to Aug. 15, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 8	226	177	403
Admitted to Aug. 15	29	33	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	13	44
Died	8	14	22
Remaining at date	216	183	399

Males, 373; females, 26.

LAW REPORTS.

Novel Question of Partnership—Covenant in Restraint of Trade.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hilton.

James A. Shearman vs. *Charles Hart.*—In this case a motion was made for an injunction as noticed in the *Times* of Aug. 2, 1862, to restrain the defendant from doing business on the premises of the late firm of Shearman & Hart. The parties were partners in the lithographic business, but dissolved partnership on July 2, 1862. The partnership articles provided that neither partner should continue in business on the premises occupied by the firm for six months after the dissolution. The plaintiff accordingly removed to No. 27 Park-Row, but the defendant refused to abide by the agreement, as was alleged, and continued business at the old stand. Mr. Shearman obtained a temporary injunction and moved to have the same continued. The defendant put in an affidavit that the plaintiff had agreed he might remain in the building.

Hilton, J.—By the articles of copartnership between the parties, it was expressly agreed that upon a dissolution, neither should continue the business in the building used by the firm, or at any place within one block thereof, for the space of six months thereafter, without the consent of the other.

To avoid the enforcement of this plain stipulation, the defendant claims that there was an understanding had at the time of the dissolution by which he was to be permitted to continue the business at the place the firm had occupied. But this claim cannot avail him upon this motion, as the affidavit of the plaintiff denies any such understanding as fully and positively as it is asserted.

The defendant must, therefore, be considered as having failed to establish the existence of the understanding referred to, and the stipulation being thus kept in full force, it follows that the plaintiff is entitled to have the defendant restrained from violating it.

Motion to continue injunction until the further order of the Court granted; $10 costs of motion to abide event.

Walton and Shearman for the motion; F. H. B. Bryan and S. B. Logan opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Ingraham.

Isaac D. Blake vs. *Mary B. Blake.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Lafetra, &c., vs. *Lafetra.*—Referred back for further evidence.

Webb vs. *Webb.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

In Matter of the Application of Anna H. P. Crane et al. for the appointment of Trustee, &c.—Reference ordered.

De Forrest et al. vs. *Bayles and others.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Barbour.

In the matter of Peter Quackenbush, for his discharge as a minor.—Although the person who is prayed for enlisted under age, without the consent of his father, he is now in custody of the military authorities, under charge for desertion. He must therefore be remanded, although his enlistment was illegal. So long as he is actually in service as a soldier, he is amenable to military law.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hilton.

Smith vs. *Douglas.*—Motion denied. See opinion.

Olsen vs. *Pindar.*—Motion for leave to appeal, with stay of proceedings, and without security granted.

Johnson vs. *Tuttle.*—Supplementary proceedings discharged on payment of $8 costs and disbursement.

Kade vs. *Kade.*—Referee's report confirmed. Judgment of divorce granted, with allowance to plaintiff of $1,500 costs, &c., in lieu of alimony.

Sheehan vs. *Evvetts.*—Motion for new trial denied with $5 costs.

The American War in London.

From the Saturday Review.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the war between the Northern and Southern States of America has broken out with great violence in Fleet-street. Happily the weapons with which the contest in this quarter is carried on are such as may be used without danger or impediment to the travelers along that crowed thoroughfare. If paper should fail to answer all the purposes to which the belligerents are putting it in America, at least it will not disappoint them here in London. Mr. Gladstone will perhaps regret to learn that one of the results of his pacific system of finance has been to cheapen the material of war. A newspaper, called the *London American*, is published every Wednesday, at No. 100 Fleet-street, to uphold the cause and celebrate the victories of the Northern States, while another newspaper, called the *Index*, is published every Thursday at No. 102 Fleet-street, to render similar service to the South. It happens that the single house which divides the Federal army of printers from the Confederates is occupied by a tobacconist, whose shop may be taken to represent that unhappy border-land of Virginia which lies between the contending Powers. Far, however, from suffering in the fierce conflict which is raging between his neighbors, it is probable that this tobacconist gains a few extra customers through the attraction of emphatic placards of assertion on his left hand, and of contradiction on his right. The office of the Northern organ is adorned with specimens of the paper currency of the South, which it insultingly offers for sale at the price of a few pence per note. All this, or any other, movement in the war of words should menace the tranquility of Fleet-street, we trust that our Government, acting on the same principle which lately enforced the neutrality of the *Southampton*, will order a policeman to be constantly on duty in the neighborhood.

As the London *American* was established to support the Northern cause, and as a considerable number of Northern Americans appear to approve of the course of proceeding which it adopts, we cannot help reading it with some interest, and expressing the astonishment we feel at the methods which its conductors think suitable to the end of influencing the opinion of intelligent Englishmen. Of course, if they simply propose to print by way of relieving their own minds, well and good; but if they desire to address themselves to other minds, we should judge that they are not managing their campaign here much better than Mr. Secretary Stanton has done at home. If they knew anything of the country in which their operations are carried on, they would know that the aid of Mr. G. F. Train would do them much more harm than good. But Mr. Train speaks, or rather raves, once a week in some public room, and one of the functions of the London *American* is to report the violent absurdities of which he thus delivers himself. One of Mr. Train's latest orations, which was upon the subject of Mr. Lindsay's motion in the House of Commons, begins thus: "Mr. Lindsay's impudence is worthy of his rebel sympathies and vulgar manners." Now, supposing Mr. Lindsay's manners to be vulgar, what has his vulgarity to do with the question of recognizing the Southern States? It has as much, perhaps, as the fact that the President of those States bears a name which is capable of being abbreviated into "Jeff." We observe that the New-York *Tribune* testifies to "the fervor of the Union principles" of the *American*, and also to its "ability and discretion;" but our own testimony would be confined to the former point. Of course, a paper which is published in England may be fairly tried by English rules, and therefore we venture to inquire what object is expected to be gained by publishing the letters which "J. D." writes to the *American* from New-York. They bear the same relation to the ordinary correspondence of rational newspapers that the Richardsonian drama lately exhibited at the Crystal Palace does to one of Shakespeare's tragedies. It is almost impossible, while reading "J. D.'s" strange effusions, to bear in mind that they are not burlesques. "The bloodiest chapter ever recorded in the world's history has been traced upon the records of time." This is how "J. D." throws off for his account of the battles before Richmond. There may be critics in New-York who think this fine writing, but we only think it fustian. In the next sentence mention is made of "the greatest living General of his age, George B. McClellan." It occurs to us that all living Generals, whether or not comparable to Napoleon, are Generals of the age, just as all chapters recorded in history necessarily find places in the records of time. But we strongly suspect that what we should call tautology is thought by the correspondent and editor of the *American* to be soul-stirring eloquence. When "J. D." claims "the admiration of all civilized nations" for the desperation, valor and endurance of the contending armies, it rather seems that he expects an equal tribute of applause to his own power of descriptive composition. Although he calls the Confederates by all manner of hard names himself, he still expects his English readers to admire them, not of course equally with the Federals, but still far beyond any mere Old World heroes. Indeed, he reminds us of a man who abuses and beats his wife, and at the same time insists that all his neighbors should admire her and pay her compliments. Turning from his style to what we suppose he means for facts, we gather that "the lion-hearted McClellan" has repulsed the rebels thrice to once that they have made him fall back; that "he has swung the right of his army around for a distance exceeding thirty miles;" and that, "under constant and desperate attacks from overpowering numbers," he has obtained a position which makes "his advance upon Richmond far more practicable than by the line which the deluded rebels supposed he had marked out for himself." During the whole of the seven days' operations, Gen. McClellan lost only one siege gun, and—what was even more important—"at no time was the slightest shadow seen to cloud

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 8th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 2d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be limitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement, by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for five dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany, Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000. The latter dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, } OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 15th inst.

The transfer book will close on the 11th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 5 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on the west side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } August 6, 1862.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States

No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.

FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 342 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE COLORED BY any person in an elegant style by the use of NEWTON'S Albumen Colors. For Circular of information, address J. E. TILLEN & CO., Boston, sole agents for United States.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahin, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps to pay the cost of the work, containing every information required. Address box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes restored to a healthy tone by the use of Tilesmar No. 8. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 14 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal.) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 15 Frankfort-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. HALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for 50. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 559 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and enclose immediate and drugging. Address Box 818 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 31 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
800 BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,
597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
192 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 STAVES.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "I. C." American and English sheet iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Eyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed by the master and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, Jeff. Maury, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follow:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$35
First cabin to London.....90 Steerage to London.....38
First cabin to Paris.....95 Steerage to Paris.....43
First cabin to Hamburg..95 Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Letters from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 2d cabin, 10 Steerage from Liverpool, £5 5s. From Queenstown, £5 5s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & N. MURPHY, 86 Queen-st.; in Boston, to EIVES & MACY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec near SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $189 25 and $139 25; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. H. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, foot of, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception.) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 8¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st.....at 9½, 12¼ and 3½.
Dey-st.....at 9¾, 12¼ and 3¼.
Morris-st., Pier 1 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.

A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st., at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $370. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $34 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERDS'
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 41 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 23d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE FIGHT AT TAZEWELL, TENN.

National Loss 3 Killed, 15 Wounded and 57 Prisoners.

Two Hundred and Fifty Rebels Killed and Wounded.

Large Amount of Forage Captured.

Message of Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

Capt. J. H. TERRY, Division Quartermaster, has just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 12th inst., at noon.

He reports that Gen. DE COURCEY's Brigade was attacked by STEVENSON's rebel division on the 9th inst., at Tazewell, and that Col. COCHRAN, of the Fourteenth Kentucky, whipped four rebel regiments.

Col. COCHRAN held his fire until they were within one hundred and fifty yards, and checked their advance.

The National loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty-seven of the Seventeenth Regiment taken prisoners.

We took a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel, whom we exchanged for the fifty-seven prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

We took two hundred and thirteen wagon loads of forage and seventy horses.

We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell, than the foregoing.

All reports of other engagements, and of the cutting to pieces of Gen. CARTER's and Col. BYRD's forces by the rebels, are utterly false.

Gen. MORGAN has issued a special order, thanking Gen. DE COURCEY and Col. COCHRAN for their gallantry.

Knoxville papers give a list of 109 rebels killed at Tazewell.

THE BATTLE NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

GEN. MORGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

AUG. 9, 1862.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson:

GOVERNOR: On the 5th and 6th inst., DE COURCEY's Brigade, with the Fourteenth Kentucky, had a series of brilliant affairs with STEVENSON's Division in entire force. The enemy outnumbered DE COURCEY four to one.

The enemy lost two hundred and twenty five, and Lieut.-Col. GORDON, of the Eleventh Tennessee, was taken prisoner. We captured two hundred wagon loads of forage, twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, and thirty horses and mules. We lost three killed; fifteen wounded, and fifty prisoners. Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, but two-thirds of them cut their way through.

JOHN MORGAN, at the head of two thousand cavalry, left Knoxville for Kingston about the 21 inst. It is rumored that Kentucky is to be invaded.

GEO. W. MORGAN, Brigadier-General.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, Aug. 15.

The message of GOV. MAGOFFIN condemns the invasion of the State by the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN, and declares that Southern Rights men disapprove of it.

He then reviews the present position of the Federal Government, and regrets the arrest of citizens without any legal process.

He recommends the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions as a standing proposition of peace and the settlement of the war.

He concludes his message as follows:

"I hazard nothing in saying that I have been more untiring in honest efforts to preserve, and have made more propositions to prevent a dissolution of the Union, and which promised to be successful if they had been adopted in time, than all of my busy, brawling calumniators, who have had their vile purposes to serve."

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has recently been so much damaged by the rebels in the vicinity of Gallatin by the blowing up of the tunnel and the destruction of bridges, that two or three weeks will be required to repair it.

Railroad communication with Nashville *via* the Edgefield road, will open to-morrow.

GEN. SHERMAN'S RULE IN MEMPHIS.

THE CONTRABANDS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Aug. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.—Inasmuch as by law of Congress, recently enacted, the President of the United States is authorized to receive and employ the labor of slaves, or fugitives from Slavery, and such fugitives on coming to our camps seeking protection, the following rules will be observed at and near Memphis until the President prescribes others, when these will necessarily be superseded, and made to conform to the pleasure of the President.

1. All able-bodied negroes who apply for work at Fort Pickering will be received and put to work by the Engineer in charge, Capt. HOSKINS, the names of owners and slaves registered, with date of commencement of work, and a general description by which the negroes can be known. Such negroes will be entitled to rations, to be drawn on provision returns similar to those used for soldiers, and will be supplied with necessary clothing, and tobacco at the rate of one pound per month. An account will be opened with each negro, and his wages will be charged with the value of the clothing and the tobacco; but no wages will be paid until the Courts determine whether the negro be slave or free. The negroes employed on the Fort are working as laborers, and will be allowed to return to their masters or mistresses at the close of any week, but masters or mistresses cannot be allowed to enter the Fort in search of their slaves, because it is improper that any one not belonging to the garrison should enter Fort Pickering, or even along its lines and ditches on the outside. A list of negroes so employed will be kept at headquarters, which may be seen by persons interested.

2. The Post Quartermaster, Capt. FITCH, will in like manner employ a force of about 100 negroes out of those who apply to him for work, or he may, on occasions, take by force when he thinks it absolutely necessary to have an increased force work on the levee loading and unloading steamboats, coal boats, and such like labor, a list of whom, similar to that referred to in paragraph 1, will be kept by the Quartermaster, and a copy sent to headquarters for reference. These will in like manner be entitled to rations, necessary clothing and tobacco, but the pay must be reserved until the proper judicial tribunals determine to whom such labor and wages belong.

3. Division Quartermasters may employ fugitives to drive teams and attend to horses, mules and cattle, keeping accurate accounts under the rules of their Department, applicable to "persons and articles employed and hired," and subject to the condition of paragraph 1 of this Order, this list of persons so employed to be sent to headquarters for reference, the number of negroes so hired not to exceed one per team, and one to every six span of animals herded or stabled.

4. The commanders of regiments may cause to be employed as cooks and company teamsters, not to exceed five per company and ten per regiment for extra wagons and five for staff wagons—in all, sixty-five per regiment—which negroes shall be borne on the muster rolls and supplied with provisions and clothing as soldiers; but in no case will they bear arms or wear the uniform. The Quartermaster of the division will supply the regimental Quartermasters with suitable clothing for such negroes, an account of which will be kept separate and distinct from that of the soldiers. These negroes must be kept to their appropriate duties and place, and the question of wages must remain open and unsettled until the orders of the President are received or until fixed by subsequent regulations.

5. The Commanding General here thinks proper to make known to the people of Memphis, the principles by which, in the absence of instructions from his superior officers, he will be governed in all cases arising under those complicated questions. It is neither his duty nor his pleasure to disturb the relation of master and slave. That is for the courts, which, having been destroyed here by our enemy, are inoperative for the present; but, in the due course of events, there must and will be tribunals reëstablished here that will judge and decide in cases which have arisen, or may arise, under the laws and Constitution of the United States. Then loyal masters will recover their slaves and the wages they have earned, during their temporary use by the military authorities; but, it is understood, that all masters who are in open hostility to the Constitution of their country will lose their slaves, the title to which only exists by force of that very Constitution they seek to destroy.

No influence must be used to entice slaves from their masters; and if fugitives desire to return to their masters, they will be permitted to do so; but, on the other hand, no force or undue persuasion will be permitted to recover such fugitive property.

Officers of the army, from Generals to Lieutenants, must not employ such fugitives for servants. The Government provides to each officer a distinct pay for his servant, and this is ample for the hire of a free man. Were we to employ such fugitives as servants, our motives would be misconstrued; whereas their employment by the Government is in pursuance of law, is clearly within the rules of war, and will increase our effective force by the number of negroes so employed. By order of

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSES OWNED BY REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, MEMPHIS, Aug. 7, 1862.

Capt. H. S. Fitch, Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: The duties devolving on the Quartermaster of this post, in addition to his legitimate functions, are very important and onerous, and I am fully aware that the task is more than should devolve on one man. I will endeavor to get you help in the person of some commissioned officer, and if possible one under bonds, as he must handle large amounts of money in trust; but for the present we must execute the duties falling to our share as well as possible. On the subject of vacant houses, Gen. GRANT's orders are: "Take possession of all vacant stores and houses in the city, and have them rented at reasonable rates, and to be paid monthly in advance. Those building, with their tenants, can be turned over to the proprietors on proof of loyalty. Also take charge of such as have been leased by disloyal owners."

I understand that Gen. GRANT takes the rent and profits of this class of real property under the rules and laws of war, and not under the Confiscation act of Congress. Therefore the question of title does not involve simply the possession; and the rents and profits of houses belonging to our enemies, which are vacant, are held in trust for them or the Government, according to the future decisions of the proper tribunals.

Mr. MCDONALD, your chief agent in renting and managing the business, called on me last evening, and left with me written questions, which it would take a volume to answer and a Webster to elucidate; but as we can only attempt plain, substantial justice, I will answer these questions as well as I can, briefly, to the point:

1. When ground is owned by parties who have gone South, and have leased the ground to parties now in the city—who own the improvements on the ground?

Answer—The United States takes the rents due the owner of the land; does not disturb the owner of the improvements.

2. When parties owning houses have gone South and the tenant has given his notes for the rent in advance?

Answer—Notes are mere evidence of the debts due landlords. The tenant pays the rent to the Quartermaster, who gives a bond of indemnity against the very notes representing the debt for the particular rent.

3. When the tenant has expended several months' rent in repairs on the house?

Answer—Of course, allow all such credits on reasonable proof and showing.

4. When the owner has gone South and parties here hold liens on the property, and are collecting the rents to satisfy the liens?

Answer—The rent of a house can only be mortgaged to a person in possession. If a loyal tenant be in possession, and claims the rent from heirship as due to himself on some other debt, allow it; but if not in actual possession of the property, rents are not good liens for a debt, but must be paid to the Quartermaster.

5. Of parties claiming foreign protection?

Answer—Many claim foreign protection who are not entitled to it. If fairly foreign subjects, residing for business in this country, they are entitled to consideration and protection so long as they obey the laws of the country. If they occupy houses belonging to absent rebels, they must pay rent to the Quartermaster. If they own property, they must occupy it by themselves, tenants or servants.

8. When houses are occupied and the owner has gone South, leaving an agent to collect rent for his benefit?

Answer—Rent must be paid to the Quartermaster. No agent can collect and send money South without subjecting himself to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the public enemy.

9. When houses are owned by loyal citizens, but are unoccupied?

Answer—Such should not be disturbed; but it would be well to advise them to have some servant at the house to occupy it.

10. When the parties who occupy the house are creditors of the owners, who have gone South?

Answer—You only look to collections of rent. Any person who transmits money South is liable to arrest and trial for aiding and abetting the enemy; but I do not think it our business to collect debts other than rents.

11. When parties who own the property have left the city under Gen. HOVEY's Order No. 1, but are in the neighborhood on their plantations?

Answer—It makes no difference where they are so they are absent.

12. When movable property is found in stores that are closed?

Answer—The goods are security for the rent. If the owner of the goods prefers to remove them to paying rent, he can do so.

13. When the owner lives in town and refuses to take the oath of allegiance?

Answer—If the house is occupied, it does not fall under the order. If the house be vacant, it *does*. The owner can recover his property by taking the oath.

All persons in Memphis residing within our military lines are presumed to be loyal citizens, and may at any moment be called to serve on juries, *posse comitatus*, or other civil service required by the Constitution and laws of the country. Should they be called to do such duty, which would require them to acknowledge their allegiance and subordination to the Constitution of the United States, it would then be too late to refuse. So long as they remain quiet and conform to these laws, so long are they entitled to protection in their property and lives.

We have nothing to do with confiscations. We only deal with possession, and, therefore, the necessity for a strict accountability, because the United States assumes the place of trustee, and will account to the rightful owner for property, rents and profits. In due season Courts will be established to execute the laws, the Confiscation Act included. We will be relieved of this duty. Until that time every opportunity should be given to the wavering and disloyal to return to their allegiance to the Constitution of the country of their birth and adoption.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Com'g.

FROM JACKSON, TENN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Tenn., Aug. 9.

Yesterday afternoon brought us the outlines of a gallant little exploit, which even made an impression on the lethargy which this hot weather imposes upon everybody.

It appears that the rebel Capt. FAULKNER, with a hundred cavalry, after being once chased across the Hatchie River, repossessed and made his way toward Trenton, fifty-seven miles this side of Columbus, with the design, doubtless, of dodging into that town in the night, destroying the cotton, and dodging out again. On Tuesday, inklings of his being near Dyersburgh, in Dyer County, twelve miles west of Trenton, set the Federal cavalry force at that point, a detachment of the Sixth Illinois, on the look-out. A detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry, stationed at Trenton, was also sent in pursuit of him. On Thursday, the latter troops, with some of the farmers, when five or six miles from Trenton, met a negro driving a load of hay. They asked him whose hay that was. He replied that it was Massa FAULKNER's. To further inquiries he said he was driving it to him, and that FAULKNER was encamped in a dense swamp a little distance off. They ordered him to drive on, and they followed. At the right point our troops dashed so suddenly upon FAULKNER and his men that they were taken completely by surprise, and, although attempting to make a stand, were unable to do so. Some thirty were killed and wounded at the first onset, and twenty-five were made prisoners. The remainder made their escape in the thickets of the swamp, and by dashing off on their horses. A rumor that needs confirmation says that Capt. FAULKNER is among the killed. Fifty or more horses were captured, and the troops were still in pursuit of the fugitives. We lost none in killed.

The raids of FAULKNER, JOHNSON and other rebel leaders, in this quarter, had been so unsuccessful that FAULKNER probably thought it would not do to give it up so ingloriously, and, thinking he could dodge back during the night without being heard of, after making a dash on Trenton that would redeem the reputation of his men, he tried it and failed.

The fortification of Bolivar is still going on, evidently with the design of making it the base of future operations, which I doubt not, will relieve the anxiety of our friends at Memphis. This army ought to have 2,000 or 3,000 more of cavalry, to enable them to survey through the whole country between the Mobile and Ohio Railroads and the Mississippi River, and south beyond the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. One demonstration would be sufficient.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Williamsburgh Saengerbund, assisted by over twenty different Societies, will give a grand concert and pic-nic to-morrow (Monday) at the Myrtle-avenue Park, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. As the entire proceeds will be devoted to that object, it is hoped that the American citizens of Williamsburgh will take as much interest in it as the Germans, who have made the greatest preparations. The admission will only be 12 cents. The grand concert will take place in the afternoon.

MORTALITY.—There were 199 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 55; consumption, 14; convulsions, 13; marasmus, 12; inflammation of the brain, 14. Males, 111; females, 88. *One hundred and twenty-six* of those who died were five years old and under.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Saturday, for some cause or another, has not been a very brisk day at the recruiting offices, but yesterday a more than ordinary amount of business was transacted. The week's record is a most encouraging one. Enough men have been enlisted for regiments in the field and for new organizations forming in this City and Brooklyn to form a moderate brigade. Bounties, in nearly all cases, have been promptly paid, and a general feeling of confidence and satisfaction is the result. The officers in charge of the White-street Mustering Dépôt declare that so good a class of men has not passed through their hands since the war commenced. Especially good has been the quality of the men since a resort to drafting was within the probabilities.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the additional dépôt and extra force of Clerks which have been placed at the disposal of the Quartermaster-General, Gen. ARTHUR and his large corps of assistants have as much as they can do to fill the extensive requisitions constantly made upon them. The immense amount of work performed by the officials attached to this Department can only be realized by actual investigation. Everything the soldier wants has to be procured of the Quartermaster. Uniforms, equipments—each article, from a dress coat to a tin pannikin—and forms and ceremonies, documents and signatures, accompanying the delivery of even the smallest necessary. This week, the Department again takes possession of the Park Barracks, which are being fitted up for the reception of troops passing through the City. An average arrival of two regiments a day is anticipated.

ENROLLING FOR THE MILITIA DRAFT.

Instructions to the officers appointed to enrol the militia of the City will be issued to-morrow. Judge-Advocate Gen. ANTHON, who has the superintendence of the matter here, will open his office at No. 243 Broadway, and most likely commence operations on Wednesday or Thursday.

METROPOLITAN GUARD NO. 2.

This regiment bids fair to surpass the First Metropolitan Guard in rapidity of organization. The leading members of the Police force are going to work with a will, and declare they will have it completed in less than three weeks. Resignations from the force for the purpose of joining the Guard take place every day. Sergt. SAM. BRYDORT resigned on Friday, and has been appointed Quartermaster. Captain SPEIGAR, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has been named for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

PRIVATE OFFERS OF BOUNTY.

We published yesterday the fact that Messrs. LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & Co., of No. 25 Park-place, have offered a bounty of $10 cash to the first hundred volunteers for either of the four following regiments: The Sixty-first (United States Chasseurs) Col. JOHN COCHRANE, of which the recruiting office is at No. 544 Broadway; the Fifty-first (FERRERO's Regiment) Col. POTTER, recruiting office No. 293 Broadway; the One Hundred and Second, Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, recruiting office No. 480 Broadway; and the Ninety-eighth (Scott Life Guard) Col. J. H. HOBART WARD, recruiting office No. 296 Broome-street. A movement is on foot to form an association of dry goods merchants for the furtherance of volunteering. Their efforts will be directed to the filling up of regiments now in the field. An additional bounty of $15 has also been guaranteed by Messrs. WICKS, SMITH & Co., of Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-street to 25 men enlisting in SICKLES' or the Irish Brigade. A payment of $2 weekly has been promised by Washington Chapter, O. U. A., to the families of any of its members who volunteer for the war. Over eighty men belonging to SICKLES' and the Irish Brigade and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders have received the $10 extra bounty contributed from the Produce Exchange.

THE POLICE AND DESERTERS.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, who has been appointed by the War Department to disburse the rewards payable to policemen for arresting deserters in this City, has transferred to Deputy Provost-Marshal CARPENTER $270, to enable him to cash the certificates already presented. It is not expected that the amount required to be paid out in this way will be very large.

A THEATRICAL COMPANY.

A meeting of professional and amateur theatrical performers is to be held to-morrow evening, at Mr. H. PEARSON's, in Crosby-street, to make preliminary arrangements for organizing a company of histrionic soldiers for the war. Mr. PEARSON saw considerable service with the Seventy-ninth Regiment at Fortress Monroe and Newport's News.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

During the past two days the head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, has been thronged by a large number of uniformed men, awaiting transportation to Gen. MCCLELLAN's Army, and by the new recruits who are momentarily crowding in to join this popular organization. Were there half a dozen recruiting officers for the brigade in the City, the officers in each would be kept busy; for the fair amount of recruiting which had heretofore been going on, has been increased by the inducements, in the way of gratuities for prompt recruiting, which have been offered by some patriotic merchants. On Friday morning, the first of the $500 which had been offered by Messrs. AUSTIN, KELLY & Co., of No. 258 Canal-street, "to the first fifty recruits joining any regiment of the Irish Brigade," was dispensed, and since then the amount has been growing less. Mr. ISAAC SELIGMAN, of the firm of SELIGMAN & STETTHEIMER, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, gave to Mr. JOHN HENNESSY, who is indefatigable in his exertions for the Irish Brigade, the sum of $40 as extra bounty to six men who joined the Brigade at noon on Friday; and on yesterday, his brother, Mr. WILLIAM SELIGMAN, of the firm of WILLIAM SELIGMAN & Co., clothiers, No. 384 Broadway, gave $100 to be equally distributed among the first ten recruits for the Brigade after Monday morning at 8 o'clock, when, considering that those earliest mustered in, will be entitled to the United States bounty, the State bounty, the City bounty, the Produce Exchange bounty, the Auction Relief bounty and the William Seligman bounty there will be an overwhelming rush. The following order was this day issued to the soldiers and recruits of the Brigade in this City:

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE IRISH BRIGADE, No. 398 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1.—All soldiers and recruits belonging to the Irish Brigade, now in this City, are hereby notified to report at these quarters at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning. Otherwise they will be treated as deserters. THOMAS LEDDY,

Captain Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Irish Brigade.)

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Dr. MCDOUGALL has been appointed Medical Director of this military post, and will at once take charge of the hospitals in this City and vicinity. His duties in no way conflict with, or clash with those of Dr. SLOAN, who continues in charge of the Army Medical Office in Grand-street.

PREPARATIONS.

The office of the Judge Advocate, Mr. ANTHON, who has charge of the enrollment for this City, will be at No. 243 Broadway. His duties commence on Wednesday next, and his instructions to enrolling officers will be issued on Monday morning.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

$240,000 APPROPRIATED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR BOUNTIES—A MASS WAR MEETING TO BE HELD IN FORT GREENE.

A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, to respond to the public demand made at the war meeting, on Friday evening, for an appropriation of money to pay bounties for enlistments. Gen. CROOKE occupied the chair, and after stating the object of the meeting, offered the following:

Whereas, The present exigency requires, and the people of the county request, that this Board of Supervisors borrow the sum of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may be necessary) to pay a bounty of $50 down to each recruit enlisting in this county before the 1st day of September next; and

Whereas, Such measure seems necessary to prevent recruits from the county being drawn to other localities where bounties are given.

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be borrowed on the credit and faith of the county, for the above purpose, and that a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That such Committee consist of three Supervisors, who are directed to act with the County Treasurer in procuring such loan, and in carrying out the requirements of the measures above contemplated.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the County of Kings is directed to receive from the corporations or individuals loaning the above money, the above-mentioned sum at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary for the purposes contemplated, and that the said Treasurer is hereby directed to issue proper certificates therefor, payable when in funds therefor with interest.

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws are directed to apply to the Legislature of this State at the opening thereof for the passage of an act to enable this Board to repay the indebtedness incurred.

The resolutions were amended so as to make the amount $240,000, so as to give each volunteer $60 bounty, and, as amended, adopted.

The Chairman, Gen. CROOKE, Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Supervisor BOOTH, were appointed on the Committee called for.

Supervisor HAWLEY offered the following, which was adopted, after striking out the $100:

Resolved, That it be referred to a special Committee of three members of the Board to apportion among the several Wards and towns of the county, the quota of volunteers that each of said Wards and towns will be called upon to furnish, in order to respond immediately to the call of the President of the United States for 600,000 volunteers.

Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to name and organize such Ward and town committees for the above purpose as may be necessary to respond to the call of the President at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized to employ such clerical aid as may be necessary to carry out the object of the foregoing resolutions, at an expense not to exceed $100, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the same upon the vouchers of said committees.

Supervisors HAULEY, SCHENCK and TUTTLE were appointed as the Committee on Enlistments.

Gen. CROOKE offered the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of the County of Kings are requested to assemble in mass meeting at Fort Greene on the 19th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to consider and act upon the matter of enlistments of volunteers.

Resolved, That _____ be appointed a Committee to make arrangements for such meeting.

Resolved, That all places of business be requested to be closed, and business generally suspended, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. on that day.

Adopted, and Supervisors TALBOT, DUFFY and KIRBY were appointed as the Committee.

The Board then adjourned till the first Tuesday in September.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors will commence paying bounties on Monday evening.

PATRIOTISM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The men employed in the Carpenter's Department at the Navy-Yard, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the wife of any man who may go to the war from this Department, shall receive the sum of $5 per week, and $1 per week extra for each child. In case of one or both parents living with, and depending upon him for support, they shall receive $2 per week each.

Resolved, That the parents of any unmarried man who may be depending upon him for support, shall receive, if one only, $4; if both, $6 per week.

Resolved, That in case of any unmarried man volunteering from this Department, who has no family to support, he shall receive a bounty of $10 upon proper proof being presented that he had volunteered.

Recruiting was quite brisk throughout the City yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

The Rochester *Union* says:

"It has been positively settled and agreed upon that a new regiment shall be forthwith organized in this county. The Military Committee of the District has now authority to act, and at the session this morning resolved to do so at once. The new regiment will go into Camp Porter, and all that is requisite for the comfort of the men will be furnished. One company is already full, and others are forming. Those who have contemplated raising companies and taking positions in the new regiment, can now go to work. We are authorized by the Committee to state that there will be no further delay. The Committee resolved to ask the Supervisors to meet again, and provide further county aid for the new regiment. The one that has just been raised—the One Hundred and Eighth—will shortly leave, and the next one must not be long behind. This will be the fourth regiment to go out from Rochester to engage in the contest for the Union, to say nothing of more than a score of companies which have gone into other regiments."

VERMONT.

Gov. HOLBROOK has issued an order to secure the completion of the nine months levy by volunteering. The document says that each town will be credited with all the men whom it may raise under this call, in case of a draft, and proceeds:

"No recruiting officers will be appointed to receive enlistments under this order; but the town officers and patriotic citizens of the several towns in this State will be expected to arrange, in such mode as shall seem to them most proper, for the formation of such companies, by the enlisting of the men and combining the quotas of towns.

The contract of enlistment may be substantially in the form following:

State of Vermont.—We, the undersigned, residents of the several towns in the State of Vermont set against our names respectively, do hereby voluntarily enlist, and offer ourselves to serve in a company of militia, in the service of the United States, for the term of nine months, unless sooner discharged, in lieu of the drafted militia, for the State of Vermont, under the recent call of the President of the United States, dated August 4, 1862, for a draft of 300,000 militia. And we do hereby severally agree that we will accept the pay, rations, and allowances to which drafted militia are entitled, under the laws of this State and of the United States, and do take upon ourselves all the duties and obligations to which drafted men are subject.

Each man is to subscribe such contract, with his name written in full, and his age and residence correctly stated against his name, and the roll, when complete, must be returned to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General by or before the time above stated.

It will be to the lasting honor of Vermont on the page of history, if her citizens, in this war for the Union and the supremacy of the laws, shall freely, and without draft, furnish every man called for by the President of the United States, and the Commander-in-Chief hopes, and confiding in the determined spirit of an earnest people, confidently expects, that before the time for a legal draft shall arrive, every man, necessary to complete the requisition upon the State, will be furnished in the manner above provided: and he trusts to the people of the State to carry out his wishes in their own way, without the intervention of recruiting officers or other official agencies."

MASSACHUSETTS.

According to the best intelligence we can obtain, says the Boston *Transcript*, of the fifteen thousand three years' volunteers, full twelve thousand have been enlisted. Boston, Springfield and some other large places are yet deficient; but with the success in recruiting of the past day or two, the full number will doubtless be obtained before the time for a draft.

WISCONSIN.

The following table shows what Wisconsin was required to do, and what she has done:

Total number Wisconsin volunteers in the service from the First to the Nineteenth Regiment inclusive, together with cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters	24,653
Number required in call for six regiments	6,000
Number required in call for six regiments	
Drafted men	11,904
Total quota of Wisconsin	42,557
Total number raised	24,653
Total number to be raised	18,150
Total quota	42,803

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says:

"The first entire regiment of Illinois volunteers to be mustered into the United States service, under the new call, is the Eighty-third, Col. A. C. HARDING, at Monmouth; and to Warren County belongs not only the honor of making up this regiment, but there are some 400 over for a second regiment, which this county proposes to complete in advance of the rest of the State. Capt. CHRISTOPHER swore in the men of the Eighty-third on Tuesday, and he speaks of them in the highest terms of commendation. Col. HARDING is a prominent citizen of Illinois—a lawyer at Monmouth, and a leading stockholder in the Chicago and Burlington Railroad. The Eighty-third Regiment is ready for the field."

INDIANA.

The Seventieth Indiana Regiment left Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, *en route* to Louisville, on Thursday last.

THE MAIL SERVICE DODGE

Postmaster-General BLAIR has caused to be written an official letter, as to who may and who may not take shelter under the broad wings of the Post-office Department, as a legal excuse or cause of exemption from drafting. It was written in answer to inquiries made at headquarters, by Special Agent HOLBROOK, which inquiries had become necessary owing to the very liberal construction of the laws claimed by certain classes having occasional and temporary custody of the mails, such as local and traveling baggage-masters, railroad conductors, railroad ticket agents, etc. Applications to postmasters, by this class of would-be officials, for certificates that they are employed in the mail service, have become very numerous.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst. to the Postmaster-General has been handed over to this office for answer.

From your statement it would appear that a large number of persons seek to avoid enrollment in the militia on account of their actual or alleged connection with the postal service.

The 35th section of the act of 1825, and the 34th section of the act of 1836 are the only postal laws which have any bearing in the premises.

The thirty-fifth section of the act of 1825 is in the following words: "*And be it further enacted*, That the postmasters, post-riders and drivers of the mail stages shall be exempt from militia duties, and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof."

Under the thirty-fourth section of the act of 1836 it is further enacted, "That assistant postmasters and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post-offices shall be exempt from militia duty, and serving on juries, and from any fine or penalty for neglect thereof."

Under the foregoing laws, the Postmaster-General instructs me to say that the following persons are exempt from enrollment for militia duties, viz: "All postmasters, assistant postmasters, and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post-offices;" "all post-riders and drivers of mail stages." Under this head may also be included all route agents, baggage-masters, (acting under appointment from this Department,) all local agents and mail messengers regularly employed and duly sworn as employes in the mail service—they having the charge and custody of the mails in the same manner as post-riders and drivers of mail stages.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Asst. P. M. Gen.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent P. O. Department, New-York.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND ENLISTMENTS.

From the Washington Republican.

A day or two since, the Secretary of State addressed to the various persons holding positions in the Department of State the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1862.

To the Assistant Secretary of State, and other persons in the service of the Department of State:

There are thirty-two of us now employed in this Department, of whom fifteen are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. I think we should furnish at least that number of volunteers for the military service, either personally or by volunteers enrolled through our exertions respectively. I propose to furnish three such volunteers, and I invite your immediate consideration of the means of finding the others. The places of those who personally volunteer will be retained for them until the expiration of their time of service. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The clerks responded to the proposition with enthusiasm, and we understand that twelve of them have already been enrolled, and the others will be promptly forthcoming.

A little incident, which occurred yesterday, still further illustrates Secretary SEWARD's patriotism. During the morning, he sent a note to Capt. HARDOVER, (who is engaged in recruiting District soldiers,) requesting him to send to his office eight recruits. They were sent, and as soon as they appeared before the Secretary, he handed one of them a neat little package, upon which they retired and opened the mysterious envelope, when, to their surprise, they discovered a fifty-dollar Treasury note for each one of them.

THE SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13, 1862.

The regiment assigned to the Sixteenth Senatorial District has been filled, and is over 1,200 strong; men are still being enlisted. We could raise it to 1,500 easily. All has been done within the last fortnight.

Respectfully, yours,
SAML. AMES,
Member Regimental Committee.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER ON RESIGNED OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 14, 1862.

GOVERNOR: Many resignations by officers from Pennsylvania regiments in my corps have been tendered and accepted. Some of these officers will be seeking commissions in new regiments.

In no one case has a resignation been accepted of any officer (that of Col. TAGGART, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corp, excepted) *whose services in any capacity would be of any benefit to the military arm of the service.* I beg, therefore, unless a recommendation be presented to that effect by good authority here, that no one of these officers be reappointed in the regiments about to be raised, or any old regiments. Some have resigned on account of bad conduct before the enemy, and to avoid exposure. Others are totally demoralized; others again are worthless, and fear further contact with the enemy.

I ask this of you, now, as acting on my suggestions will probably prevent mortification to the person appointed and his friends, as all such will be brought before a Board to examine into their proficiency, propriety of conduct, &c., and will resign rather than undergo the investigation.

These remarks apply to medical officers as well as line. I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully, your obedient servant, F. J. PORTER,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

To His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburgh, Penn.

The genuineness of this letter is substantiated as follows:

H. Q. P. M., HARRISBURGH, Aug. 8, 1862.

Accurate copy of dispatch on file in this office.

CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

The Draft, and How it May be Avoided—Let Every Man Provide a Substitute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The object of this communication is to suggest, through your influential journal, to the public and to the "Powers that Be," the propriety of the Government accepting "substitutes" in anticipation of an actual draft.

While a draft is undoubtedly the fairest method of equalizing the dangers of the war, yet it still remains that there is a strong aversion in the community to a draft, and many reasons why it should not be resorted to, if it can be avoided with safety to the Republic. It is essential to the common welfare that the ordinary avocations of peace, the operations of the factory and the farm, and the usual exchanges of commerce, should be as little disturbed as possible; yet a draft is that of all measures which would disturb them the most. There are men in the community upon whom, more than others, these operations depend. Such men cannot as well be spared by either the community or the Government as hundreds of others, whose interests are merely individual, or many whose interests would be actually promoted, providing the consideration money was made sufficiently great. It thus happens that, while drafting may be the most fair as regards the equalization of the dangers of the war, still, by the volunteer system, those go who, as a general rule, can best afford the time, and are better fitted for its requirements.

What I would suggest is simply this: Let every person over eighteen years of age, *liable or not liable* to military duty, provide a substitute; let the Government accept the same, and then exonerate the individual obtaining the substitute from all liability to draft under the present call. Or, if it is deemed necessary, let the Government require a person to procure the enlistment of two, or even three, volunteers before being entitled to an exemption. It seems to me that by this method the 300,000 men would speedily be obtained, for it would create an army of recruiting officers at once, all of whom would be personally interested in the result; and those having the most money would spend it in procuring volunteers, and those having the least would encounter the dangers and receive, proportionately, a greater reward.

There are many men, in moderate circumstances, who fear to encourage enlistments by offering money, because they know not but they themselves will be called upon to go, and then they will need all their funds to provide for those left at home. If they were assured that by providing one, or even three substitutes, they could remain at home, the three volunteers would be speedily forthcoming. Yours, &c.,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1862. I. W. S.

A Public Mass Meeting to Promote Enlistments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I read in this morning's paper that a firm in Park-place is willing to give $1,000 to induce volunteers to enlist, I ask what is the reason that some of our leading men do not come forward and recommend a mass meeting to be called at once, and appoint suitable persons to solicit subscriptions for the same object? There are many firms in this City that are willing to give $1,000 and even more to induce prompt enlistment—I say prompt, because we want men to come out *now—now* is the time to fill up our regiments. If we do it promptly and give our General's fresh troops, we will put this infernal rebellion down. ZEALOT.

AUGUST 16, 1862.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher and his Work.

Col. DIVEN, M. C., and Lieut.-Col. VAN VALKENBURGH, M. C., issue the following card conjointly, as an evidence of the good work done by Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, of Elmira, a younger son of Dr. LYMAN BEECHER and brother of the distinguished family:

TO THE PUBLIC.—We desire to tender to Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER our acknowledgments for the efficient service he has rendered in raising the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of New